Life 2e | Upper Intermediate – Student's Book

Answer Key

UNIT 1

1 Example answers
a faithful companion, a strong bond
Students may also argue that 'true friends' and 'an odd couple' are possible.

2
1 husband 2 old friend 3 colleague

3
1 a 'Blood is thicker than water' = family relationships and loyalties are the strongest and most important ones
b 'A friend in need is a friend indeed' = a friend who helps you when you really need help is a true friend
c 'Like father, like son' = you can expect a son's personality or behaviour to be similar to that of his father
d 'No man is an island' = nobody is self-sufficient – people need the company and support of other people (this is a quote from a poem by the sixteenth century English poet John Donne)
2/3 Students' own answers

1a Unlikely friends

1 Example answers
1 Positive: considerate, dependable, energetic, good fun, outgoing
Negative: selfish, unreliable
Either positive or negative: laid-back, serious, shy
2 (near) opposites: considerate/selfish; dependable/unreliable; energetic/laid-back; outgoing/shy; good fun/ serious
3 Students' own answers

2
1 an orang-utan: they are rarely found working, but are sometimes used in tourism; they are sometimes kept as pets in people's homes; in the wild they are found in the forests of Indonesia and Malaysia
a dog (labrador): they are often used by farmers, hunters and also as guide dogs for the blind or helping dogs for those with disabilities; they are frequently kept as pets; domesticated dogs do not usually live in the wild
2 Students' own answers – possible characteristics of orang-utans may include *laid-back* and *shy*, and of dogs: *dependable*, *energetic*, *good fun* and *outgoing*.

3
They hug and play together; the orang-utan shares his food.

4
1 co-operation
2 they are scared of them
3 they have a strong bond
4 as very generous
5 a basic social need for fun and interaction

5
1 present continuous
2 present simple
3 present perfect (simple and continuous)

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1a
1 are becoming
2 has bought
3 have known
4 I often meet
5 She's staying
6 is always
7 It's raining
8 I'm learning

1b
a 6 b 4 c 7 d 8 e 1 f 5 g 2 h 3

2
1 are/'re
2 he's been going *or* he goes
3 haven't seen
4 doesn't like

5 ’s looking *or* he’s been looking
6 have moved
7 ’m
8 ’s ringing

3
1 ’ve been waiting
2 ’ve had
3 ’s been
4 ’ve been working
5 have they been
6 ’ve been looking
7 ’ve seen it

6
Suriya lives with his keepers. – something seen as permanent
Most dogs avoid apes. – a fact
Each day the dog comes into the compound. – a habit or routine
It’s clear they are having the time of their lives. – something happening around the time of speaking
His understanding of the dog is growing day by day. – a changing situation
This week we’re looking at animal friendships. – something happening around the time of speaking
The story of Suriya has attracted a lot of interest. – a past event that has relevance in the present
Over four million viewers have watched them since their video was put up on YouTube. – something that started in the past and continues into the present – it has an impact on or relevance in the present
They have recognized a basic social need in each other. – it has an an impact on or relevance in the present
Recently, he has been spending time with a local dog. – something that started in the past and continues into the present – it has an impact on or relevance in the present
They have been doing this every day since they first met. – something that started in the past and continues into the present – it has an impact on or relevance in the present

7
present perfect continuous

8
1 have been
2 have been discussing
3 show
4 has recovered
5 are now asking
6 have been living
7 has provided
8 live

9
1 ’m living; has
2 ’ve just been learning
3 ’ve been
4 do you know; ’ve known
5 often hangs; never comes
6 has always stood
7 have been teaching, ’re writing
8 never see

10
get on (with) = to have a good relationship with
stand by (someone) = to support and be friends in difficult times
hang out (with) = an informal way of saying to spend time with (e.g. go for a coffee, to clubs or parties together)
hang around = to stay in a place doing nothing or waiting for something to happen
meet up = to come together with someone, either as planned or unexpectedly
keep up (with) = to stay in contact and share news
come round = to visit (when a friend comes to visit you at your house)
go round = to visit (when you visit a friend at their house)
Phrasal verbs that contain two particles: *get on (with), hang out (with)* and *keep up (with)*

11
1 get on
2 hang out/around
3 kept up
4 come round
5 stand by
6 meet up

1b A confused generation

1
1 It shows a girl who is sitting at a table with her parents, her head in her hands.
2 She is possibly having an argument, or she has been told off by her parents for something

she has done. In any case, she doesn't look happy.
3 Students' own answers

3
Caring for the old: caring for aged parents has always been a child's duty, but now families are putting their older relatives into care homes The relationship between parents and children: '*Once parents taught children, but now we learn from them.*'
Standard of living and shopping: the family can buy many more things these days; Bella wants to buy the 'right' western brands
Experience and knowledge of the world: in spoken English Bella has overtaken her parents; she has already, in her short life, learned more about the outside world than her parents have

4
Bella's parents are finding the changes difficult (*Her parents are part of a confused generation in a confused time.*; *I suppose our child-raising has been a failure.*).
Bella is part of the 'new' generation, so is finding the changes more natural.

5
painful, selfish, dutiful, supportive, rebellious

6
1 ambitious
2 childish
3 decisive
4 helpful
5 respectful
6 successful

7
1 present perfect
2 past simple
3 past simple
4 present perfect

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4
1 from 2012 to 2014
2 twice this week
3 in 1998
4 for a few days
5 since
6 over the last few months
7 for

5
1 have been arguing
2 I've tried
3 's not spoken *or* hasn't spoken
4 helped
5 have given
6 didn't teach
7 've been working

8
Examples of the past simple:
1 *A few months ago, Bella's family put Bella's grandfather into a nursing home.* – refers to something at a specific time in the past and uses an adverbial of finished time (*a few months ago*)
2 *It was a painful decision ...* – refers to something at a specific time in the past
3 *When she told us that ...* – refers to something at a specific time in the past
4 *Once parents taught children, but now we learn from them.* – refers to something at a specific time in the past
5 *... they gave up helping with Bella's homework some time ago.* – refers to something at a specific time in the past and uses an adverbial of finished time (*some time ago*)
Examples of the present perfect:
1 *In the last twenty years, China's economic boom has brought enormous material benefits ...* – (present perfect simple) impacts on the present or is relevant now
2 *Have new possessions made our lives richer?* – (present perfect simple) impacts on the present or is relevant now
3 *... in China, caring for aged parents has always been a child's duty.* – (present perfect simple) a situation which started in the past and is continuing now
4 *This is something my daughter has been trying to teach us.* – (present perfect continuous) an action which started in the past and is continuing now
5 *'I suppose our child-raising has been a failure.'* – (present perfect simple) impacts on the present or is relevant now

10
1 Have you done
2 didn't do
3 was
4 've studied

5 asked
6 ’ve been looking
7 haven’t studied
8 ’ve already arranged

11
Time expressions in the text: *yet, yesterday, before, a few days ago, all morning, since I was a child, already*
Past simple: *yesterday, a few days ago* (finished time)
Present perfect simple: *yet, before, already, since I was a child* (unfinished time)
Present perfect continuous: *all morning* (unfinished time)

13
1 have been growing
2 has left
3 probably worked; didn’t have
4 have already retired
5 had
6 has replaced
7 rebelled; were
8 have spoilt

14 Example answers
Here are some possible differences from a UK perspective about the previous generation’s experience:
upbringing and school: stricter rules; wore uniform, ate simple school meals, strict discipline work opportunities: more jobs in factories, jobs for life, fewer opportunities in high tech industries, fewer opportunities for women
free time: more time outside, less time on computers, holidays at home not abroad
standard of living: less money to spend, fewer electronic gadgets – no smartphones

1c Bloodlines

1 Example answers
Reasons for emigrating: work opportunities, better quality of life, friends and family, better education, escaping war or poverty
Difficulties: learning a new language, getting used to local customs, finding work and housing, not having family and friends, racism or hostility from local people
Students’ own answers

2
Richard:
1 His grandfather came to America (from Poland) when he was fifteen. He wanted to run away from his stepmother.
2 Richard is a builder.
3 He has a strong sense of belonging to a group that has struggled and fought together to succeed in America.
Tanja:
1 Her parents came to America from Jamaica. Her father wanted to be a doctor in the US.
2 Tanja is also a doctor.
3 She has a desire to get ahead.

3
1 T (*a common feeling of pride in their American identity*)
2 F (*their ancestral roots*; *tracing back your family tree*)
3 F (we infer he is unhappy: *Tomas didn’t like his new stepmother*)
4 F (he saw an announcement in the paper by chance, but they arranged the meeting in New York: *Tomas got in touch and the two had an emotional reunion in New York.*)
5 F (we infer this as she worked as a nurse and was very involved in her children’s lives)
6 T (*Both my sister and I have followed them into the medical profession and now I’m working as a doctor*)

4
1 a place where different people mix together
2 where they came from
3 look for a way to get rich
4 a necessity
5 a belief that hard work is important

6
Exercise 5
Students’ own answers, but c and d are the main points of the article.
c: *... how their grandparents and great-grandparents arrived in America what brought them there in the first place, and how they – their descendants – can best honour their memory*; *she never forgets family details. This has meant that all of us … now have a strong sense of belonging*
d: *a group that has struggled and fought together to succeed here; I don’t know if that kind of dedication is genetic or just something that you learn from your parents, but that desire to get ahead … we’ve certainly both inherited it.*

Exercise 6
d is the author's main conclusion.

7

1 make
2 common
3 humour
4 duty
5 direction

1d What have you been up to?

1 Example answers
a How do you do? Pleased to meet you.
b How are you?
c How are things? How are you? How's it going?

2

1 a long time ago
2 Tim has been working abroad (in India) for the last eighteen months doing some teacher training for the British Council; Greta has been doing a course and studying for her law exams.
3 They are going to meet up for a drink the next time Tim is back in the UK, in two months' time.

3

The following expressions should be ticked:
How are things?
What have you been up to?
I'm doing fine, thanks.
Busy as ever.
I've been studying for my exams.
You're looking very relaxed / very well.
It obviously suits you.
How's she getting on?
She was asking after you the other day.
Please give her my best wishes.
I don't mean to be rude, but I need to …
It was really nice to see you.
It was great to see you.
Good luck with …

4

1 What have you been up to?
2 You're looking very well.
3 Busy as ever.
4 She was asking after you the other day.
5 I don't mean to be rude, but I need to (get back to college).

1e News from home

2

Mateo is in Sri Lanka (in the hills outside Kandy). He's there to try and get experience as a freelance journalist and photographer.

3

1 *I hope all's well with you*; *Do send everyone my love.*
(at the beginning and end)
2 *How's the family? Is Sarah still … ?*
(3rd paragraph)
3 *I'm now …* ; *At the moment I'm …* ; *I'm trying to …*
(2nd paragraph);
my plan is to …
(3rd paragraph)
4 *It would be great to get together with you then.*
(3rd paragraph)
5 *I've been meaning to write with my news …*
(1st paragraph)

4

Contracted verb forms: *all's well*; *I've been meaning to*, etc.
Informal linking words: *but my work …* ; *But I have to …* ;
So, my plan is to …
Conversational words: *for ages*; *or so*; *get a plane*; *go and chat to*; *great to get together*; *working for that awful estate agent*
Idiomatic expressions: *I hope all's well with you*; *you wouldn't believe it*; *Fingers crossed!*; *Do send everyone my love*; *I'll write again soon*; *All the best*

5

All my love, Best wishes, Hello, Hi John, Love.
Note that *Kind regards, Regards* and *Warm regards* are too formal for a close friend, but might be used with, for example, an elderly relative.

getting quite homesick = becoming
get experience = to gain, achieve
get an interview = to receive, obtain, be given
get a plane = to catch, travel on
get together = to meet up

1f 'Lady Liberty' and Ellis Island

1

1 because of significant damage from Hurricane Sandy
2 stewards and visitors

2b

1 d 2 b 3 a 4 e 5 c

3

1 immigrants from all over the world
2 tourists
3 no

4

1 resident
2 His two sets of grandparents came through Ellis Island (as immigrants).
3 'everything that means the world to them'; pictures of their children or parents
4 drop them
5 They have never lost a bag on Ellis Island.

5

1 Judith: Italy; –
2 Pablo: – ; emotional
3 Peter: Hong Kong; loves it
4 Raea: Lithuania; gave her the chills

6

1 a day
2 up to
3 the infrastructure
4 the park

7a

1 c 2 a 3 b 4 a 5 c 6 b

7b Example answers

1 My job/promotion/family means the world to me.
2 I showed up late for work / my wedding / my daughter's performance.
3 It was very gutsy of my brother to run a marathon / admit he was wrong.

8 Example answers

Stonehenge is an ancient monument in the UK. It is made of ancient stones that are arranged in a circle. The huge stones make you feel small and thoughtful. It means the world to British people. They are proud of its history and it makes them feel connected to their ancestors. I was disappointed when I visited because there were a lot of tourists and it is close to a busy road.

10 Example answers

Reasons why it is hard to adapt to a new life: language barrier, missing family and friends, having to learn new customs and ways of doing things, having no money or contacts, racism or distrust from people already in the country

Unit 1 Review

1

1 need
2 means
3 has been decreasing
4 relied
5 We shared
6 were
7 are choosing
8 have changed
9 are losing
10 have lost

2

1 A nuclear family is just the parents and children; an extended family is all the people who are related to us by blood or marriage, e.g. grandparents, cousins, aunts and uncles.
2 help with childcare, being looked after in old age, sharing domestic chores, cheaper living costs

3

1 3 *Has been decreasing*: it's still continuing
4, 5 and 6 *relied, shared, were*: things that happened in the past
7 *are choosing*: it's a trend
8 *have changed*: (recent) past event with an impact on the present

2 *for some time* = since the 1950s, for many years, in recent years
In the past = 50 years ago, last century, in my grandparents' time

4
1 companion
2 close
3 mutual
4 flatmate
5 acquaintance
6 blood

5
Students' own answers

6
Students' own answers

7
1 in
2 for
3 on
4 with
5 together
6 up

8
The sentences in the Student's Book should be numbered as follows: 1, 9, 3, 7, 5, 11, 10, 6, 4, 8, 2

UNIT 2

1 Example answer
It could be a fantasy film, because it doesn't look like a real house/place. It looks very rural and idyllic.
Students may also suggest a historical (or period) film because the watermill is very old and the scene is very rural, or even a romantic film because they can imagine two lovers meeting there.

2
1 d 2 e *or* a 3 a 4 f 5 c 6 b

3
1 *The Hobbit*
2 He remained true to the spirit of the book and captured the heart of the story; visually stunning; feels like the book; fast-moving and gripping

4
1 original
2 beautifully filmed
3 scary
4 fast-moving, gripping

2a A key moment

1
1 d 2 f 3 a 4 c 5 b 6 e

2
Students' own answers

3
1 story/plot
2 main characters / heroes
3 themes / central ideas
4 key moment / turning point

4
1 The track was narrow and bumpy, and in poor condition, and many people, including Lauda, considered it unsafe – in places, cars actually took off into the air.
2 He came out of a left-hand corner too fast and lost control of the car.
3 Three other racing drivers stopped and pulled him out of the car.
4 He suffered extreme burns and was fighting for his life immediately after the accident. He survived, but needed to have serious plastic surgery. Six weeks after the accident he began racing again. The Nürburgring race was restarted and Hunt won, but it was the last Formula 1 race at the Nürburgring track.

5
a past simple
Examples: *the cars <u>set</u> off*; *the race <u>progressed</u>, the track <u>began</u> to dry and the drivers <u>came</u> into the pits*;
he <u>began</u> to push harder; *It <u>hit</u> a bank … , <u>bounced</u> back and immediately <u>burst</u> into flames*; *three of them <u>stopped</u> and <u>ran</u> to help*; *They <u>managed</u> to pull him free*; *a helicopter <u>arrived</u> and <u>transported</u> Lauda to hospital*; *his wife <u>fainted</u> when she <u>saw</u> his face*; *the organizers restarted the race*; *Hunt <u>went</u> on to win*; *Lauda <u>got</u> back into his racing car … and <u>finished</u> fourth*
b past perfect simple

Examples: *Lauda had tried to … ; James Hunt had argued for it to go ahead and had won*; *He had suffered*
c past continuous
Examples: *other drivers were following Lauda's car*; *was fighting for his life*
d past perfect continuous
Examples: *It had been raining*; *he had been sitting*
e past simple
Examples: *It was July 1976*; *The next race was*; *The track was narrow*; *Lauda, considered it unsafe – in places, cars actually took off*; *parts of the track were still wet*; *There were few safety marshals*; *that was the last Formula 1 race held there*

Answers to grammar summary exercises

1a
1 e 2 i 3 b 4 g 5 a 6 f
7 d 8 h 9 c

1b
she'd left – e
had completely forgotten – b
had – a
was sitting – c
'd been waiting – d

2
1 it had been raining all night.
2 he hadn't been sleeping well.
3 We hadn't been waiting for long …
4 I had been studying all morning …
5 Had you been looking for a new job for a long time …
6 he had been trying to pass the exam for years.
7 I had been singing all morning.
8 Had Maria been working at the company for long …

3
1 was reading
2 saw
3 decided
4 received
5 had received
6 didn't understand
7 had printed
8 wrote
9 developed
10 had sent

7
1 drove
2 was preparing
3 knew
4 refused
5 returned
6 had been lying

9
1 were driving (longer, background action to the main story)
2 fell (one of a sequence of events)
3 landed (one of a sequence of events)
4 had escaped (event that happened before another event)
5 had been grazing (long action happening up to the main event)
6 plunged (one of a sequence of events)
7 were suffering (longer, background action to the main story)
8 had (one of a sequence of events)

10
Students' own answers. The actual ending will be heard in the recording during Exercise 11.

2b Visual storytelling

1
a share / sum up / tell
b express / share / sum up
c present/share
d engage/reach/tell
e share
f bring
g express

2 Example answers
1 The first photo aims to engage its audience by expressing emotions such as happiness and togetherness / bringing a story to life. The second photo aims to bring a story to life / sum up or express an idea / express a sense of loss.
2 Students' own answers. The first photo may make the viewer think of many things depending on their own culture and context – childhood, education, happiness, etc. The second may have more impact and make the viewer think of dangers at sea – losing lives, rescuing people, perhaps refugees escaping to Europe on life-rafts.

3
1 using an image or series of images to convey what is really happening in a place, or to a person

2 because anyone can do it from anywhere (via the internet)
3 the first photo captures an emotion (boys' delight at hearing a joke); the second photo brings the migrant crisis to the world's attention by conveying the idea of refugees who risked their lives by crossing the sea to Greece

4
1 F (*whenever I went travelling with my camera I sort of treated it like a job. I acted like I had been paid by a magazine or newspaper to get some great photos to go with a story*)
2 T (*A good photo immediately engages the viewer emotionally.*)
3 T (*not just photos, but icons, video animations, infographics*)
4 F (*Stories can be shared by anyone in the world from anywhere, simply by uploading a photo or sharing a link to an infographic or a striking image*; *it doesn't matter if the photo is taken with a professional camera or just an ordinary mobile phone; you have a way of reaching thousands of people with it very quickly*)
5 T (*the good work that John Stanmeyer did in helping to bring the migrant crisis to the world's attention: for example, his photos of life jackets left on the beach*)

5
1 object; subject
2 *be* + past
3 *by*
4 you don't always have to (because either it's obvious or you don't know exactly who the agent is)
5 has (In addition, we occasionally use the passive because putting the agent after the action gives more emphasis to it, e.g. *The television was invented by Vladimir Zworykin, not John Logie Baird.*)

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4
1 It can be seen in the British Library in London.
2 It was written and performed by Pharrell Williams.
3 In 2024, they will be held in Paris.
4 It had been stolen two years earlier from a gallery in Oslo.
5 They were never found …
6 While you're reading this sentence, about 1,000 messages are being sent every second.

5
1 was made
2 being read
3 has been downloaded
4 had already been taken out
5 be seen
6 to be awarded

7
In infographics, data and images **are combined** to communicate information. The data **can be presented** using numbers or words. The first infographics **were** probably **created** by William Playfair in his book of 1786, *A Commercial and Political Atlas of England*. However, Edward Tufte, a teacher at Princeton University, **has been called** the true father of the modern infographic. His book, *Visual Display*, **was published** in 1982. Today, infographics **are being created** by non-experts too, with simple web design tools.

8
1 a *or* b 2 b 3 a 4 a *or* b 5 b 6 a

9
1 Where was this photo taken?
2 What is (being) shown in the photo?
3 What story does the photo tell?
4 What emotions or ideas are expressed in the photo?

10 Example answers
A 1 It was taken in the Maasai Mara National Reserve in Kenya.
2 The picture shows a Kenyan chef. He's waiting to serve breakfast to tourists on safari in the Maasai Mara National Reserve.
3 It tells the story of how tourists in Kenya pay over $300 per day for a hot air balloon safari. Included in the safari is a champagne breakfast.
4 One idea that is expressed is that some tourists enjoy luxury there.
B 1 It was taken in Ontario, Canada.
2 The picture shows twin girls, Lily and Gillian, who were born in China. They are meeting each other after a long separation.
3 It tells the story of Lily and Gillian. They were adopted when they were less than one year old by two different families in Canada. Now the families meet regularly so the girls can spend time together.

4 Happiness at being reunited is expressed, and the strong bond between twins is shown.

2c Once upon a time…

1
Students' own answers

2
1 in Germany, in the late 1700s to 1800s
2 people who told them stories / (oral) storytellers
3 they were 'students of local folklore, who were trying to save the stories … from disappearing'
4 (from final paragraph): 'Some suggest that it is because they are about our struggle for happiness'; 'an escape from the hard realities of daily life, but also hope for a better future'

3
1 while at school
2 We infer that it sells very well – it has been 'translated into more than 160 languages' and is a 'global publishing phenomenon' and it 'competes with the Bible' (*competes* = sells as well as).
3 illustrations
4 scholarly footnotes
5 for over 45 years (from before the first publication in 1812 to the publication of the final edition in 1857)
6 morals – 'In an effort to make them more acceptable to children's parents, he stressed the moral of each tale.'
7 unpleasant details
8 'poor to rich', i.e. a story of someone who is poor and then becomes rich

4
1 Once upon a time
2 villain
3 wise
4 faraway lands
5 the moral
6 cruel
7 witch
8 ever after

5
1 *keep each other entertained* = here, tell lots of stories over a period of time so that people didn't get bored
2 *keeping records* = storing or maintaining records (e.g. by writing them down and putting them in a library)
3 *keep your promises* = do what you promise; not break your promises

6
1 watch / be aware of
2 stay positive
3 not telling people
4 record or have a system to record
5 delay or stop (someone) from leaving
6 write down your experiences each day (in a book, or digitally)

7
b is correct
a is not true – the brothers didn't know or expect they would be popular: 'early editions were not even aimed at children.
They had no illustrations, and scholarly footnotes (were included)' and 'they were just keeping records of tales'
c is not true – it wasn't 'an academic book about the history of folk tales', but a 'story collection'

8
1 paragraph 1 – 'a treasure'
2 paragraph 3 – 'trying to save the stories of oral storytellers from disappearing'
3 paragraph 3 – 'During their lifetime the collection sold only a few copies' and paragraph 2 – 'As a global publishing phenomenon it competes with the Bible'
and paragraph 7 – 'they ensured that Grimms' fairy tales would live happily ever after'

2d What a nightmare!

1 Example answers
Computers: computer crashing, accidentally deleting data, programs freezing, batteries on laptops running out, forgetting a power cable
Transport: missing the bus/train, heavy traffic, getting on the wrong bus/train, delays, cancelled services, losing a ticket, missing your bus/train stop
Things in the house: appliances breaking down, water leaks, accidentally dropping or breaking something, power cuts
Forgetting things: not buying someone a birthday card or present, leaving a wallet/phone on the bus or train, forgetting where you put your car/house keys, missing a meeting/ appointment, forgetting to pay a bill or renew insurance

2

1 Another bus came within about fifteen minutes and they all transferred to that one.
2 He had to walk right across the restaurant back to his table with his hands over the hole.
3 She went to the neighbours' house, but they weren't at home. So she just had to wait for someone else to come home.
4 The lights in the lift went off and one of the other two people in the lift started screaming.
5 She fell off the bike and cut her hand. Luckily there were no cars behind her.
6 He had lost about four hours' work, but when he rebooted the computer he searched for some of the key words in the document and then found a temporary file which had most of the document in it.

3

1 That must have been a relief.
2 Oh, that's awful. / How embarrassing!
3 Yeah, a similar thing happened to me once.
4 What a nightmare! / Yeah, I think I would have done the same thing.
5 Poor you! / That was lucky.
6 Really? How strange! / That was good thinking

2e A real-life drama

1

1 He got his foot (right ankle) caught in a metal animal trap.
2 They are both tired and want to return to the camp before it gets dark.

2

1 d 2 c 3 b 4 a 5 e 6 f
The writer probably chooses to begin with Rowan crying out because it is the most dramatic point in the story and is likely to immediately engage the reader's interest.

3a

Movement: *struggling* (= finding it difficult to do something); *hiking* (= walking long distances at a good speed); *walking back slowly* (= returning on foot slowly)
A way of speaking: *cried* (= here, shouted); *moaning* (= complaining in a miserable voice); *said encouragingly* (= said to try to help somebody feel better or try harder)

3b

Speaking:
1 screamed = shouted in a loud voice because the person was angry, in pain or, in this case, trying to get people's attention
2 muttering = speaking quietly and in a low, slightly angry voice because the person is unhappy with the situation
3 mumbled = spoke in a quiet and unclear way that made it difficult for others to understand
4 said with a sigh = said with a deep, slow outward breath that shows the person is sad, disappointed or upset
5 said bravely = spoke with a strong, firm voice even though the person was scared
Moving:
6 moved cautiously = moved in a very careful way
7 leapt = jumped suddenly
8 tripped = fell over something small or low because the person hit a foot against it
9 hurried on = continued going in a quick way because they wanted to get somewhere sooner
10 turned anxiously = changed the position of her head or body in a worried way, so that she was facing in a different direction

3c Example answers

Speaking: shout, call, whisper, grumble
Moving: run, jump, race, hop, step, stride, walk, hike

2f How not to climb a mountain

1

peak/summit = both can mean the top of a mountain, but *peaks* can refer to a series of high points as you go up a mountain, whereas *summit* is the very top of a high mountain (e.g. the *summit* of Everest, not the *peak*)
ridge = a flat section up in the mountains
vertical face = the face of a mountain is the part that 'faces' out – if it's 'vertical' it's straight up and down and difficult to climb
base = the bottom – base camp is the place from which mountain climbers start

2 Example answers

Possible additional mistakes:
They set off without checking the map/route.
They wore the wrong clothes.
They didn't take enough food/water.
They didn't have enough / the right experience.

3
They climbed the wrong mountain.

4
1 14,000-foot
2 had already read
3 really difficult
4 route
5 the summit register
6 walk along
7 thin pieces
8 twelve

5
1 biggest
2 vertical
3 awesome
4 treacherous; stick
5 paper
6 false
7 exhausted
8 Good

6a
1 b 2 a 3 c 4 b 5 c

6b Example answers
1 The house was in a bad condition. The paint was peeling off *the walls in all the bedrooms* and *the roof was falling down*.
2 I was very ill-prepared for *the examination / having to go into hospital*.
3 For our summer holidays we are heading *to the beach / the mountains / my grandmother's villa*.

8 Example answers
2 Your car breaks down or you get stuck in traffic. You realize you have forgotten your passport.
3 You wrote the wrong name on the card. You lose the card and present. You go to the wrong place.
4 Your car breaks down or you get stuck in traffic. You go the wrong way or go to the wrong place.

Unit 2 Review

1
1 have heard
2 was published
3 had just bought
4 revealed
5 had been working
6 were flying
7 was picked
8 has even played
9 were called
10 had reported
11 were not expecting
12 had been made
13 stepped

2
a The 1989 incident where the police were called to sightings of a UFO.
b The 2011 story that Branson had just bought the planet Pluto.

3
1 *an article was published*: we are interested in the article, not in who published it
2 *the story was picked up*: the object is the focus of the sentence, not the subject, so it is placed first
3 *they [the police] were called*: the action was happening *to* the police, it wasn't being done *by* them
4 *a hot air balloon that had been made*: we do not know who performed the action

4
Students' own answers

5
1 gripping
2 setting
3 plot
4 told
5 bringing
6 engaging

6
Students' own answers

Unit 3

1 Example answers
I'd lose the contact details of friends and people I work with; I'd lose hours of work on my computer; I might not have access to documents for a meeting; I couldn't work at all; I'd lose photos, diaries; It really gets to me when my phone runs out of battery; I'd literally panic if I lost my phone; I wouldn't mind actually.

2 Example answers
The areas of technology represented in the photo could be: artificial intelligence and communications.

Students will have their own ideas, but breakthroughs could include bionic body parts (medicine), fuel in cars (energy use) and integrating information on the internet with our surroundings (communications).

3
1 Quite a few people are already living to be 100 and those numbers are predicted to increase.
2 The technology already exists (chatbots).
3 The benefits are great so someone will work out a way of controlling the weather.

3a Is technology the answer?

1 Example answers
Congestion is the most obvious answer: the taxis can hardly move because the streets are crowded.
Students may also suggest pollution (from the traffic) and poverty (this is a photo from a developing country).

2 Example answers
Congestion: better information on traffic with GPS systems; robot traffic police officers; improved road building to ease traffic; advanced computer software to predict and solve traffic problems; improved or new public transport methods
Epidemic: new medicines; new hygiene solutions; cheaper drugs; genetic modification to improve resistance to disease
Overpopulation: improved contraception; better education and family advice
Pollution: new methods to monitor and treat pollution; new technologies to create clean energy
Poverty: computer technology enables people in poor countries to work online; improved agricultural techniques help poor people grow food; new technologies to create 'free' energy, e.g. from solar and wind power
Starvation: improved agricultural techniques; technology to build infrastructure such as dams and wells; GM (genetically modified) foods that are more resistant to drought, disease, etc.

3
1 b 2 a 3 c

4
1 F (*overpopulation … is a situation where there are more people than there are resources*)
2 T (*people might even begin to fight over the limited resources*)
3 T (*Paul Ehrlich wrote … that … we were keeping too many people alive*)
4 F (*the population … at the current rate, is going to reach nine billion by 2050*)
5 T (*The real question is: have we now reached a point – with incomes rising and the world's middle classes expanding – where we cannot simply rely on science to provide the answers?*)

5a
She pronounces a rolled /r/ sound clearly (British English speakers don't pronounce the /r/) and changes the /t/ sounds to something closer to /d/ sounds in the words.
See Pronunciation notes below.

5b
1 eight (UK: /eɪt/)
2 Internet (UK: /ˈɪntənet/)
3 twenty-first (UK: /ˈtwentiˈfɜːst/)
4 poverty (UK: /ˈpɒvəti/)
5 energy (UK: /ˈenədʒi/)
6 reality (UK: /riˈæləti/)

6
1 1 is the most definite prediction; 2 is the least definite
2 be about to
3 3
4 5; 6
5 8; 7

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1
1 won't
2 going to
3 might
4 it's about to
5 isn't going to
6 we might not
7 I'll

2a
1 I’m flying to Canada next month!
2 I’ll have some coffee, please.
3 We’re going to visit Tom’s parents some time next month.
4 I’ll make you a sandwich.
5 They’re eating out tonight.
6 … so she’s going to look for her own place soon.

2b
a 3, 6 b 1, 5 c 2, 4 d 4

3
1 are you going to come *or* are you coming
2 ’re going
3 ’m meeting *or* ’m going to meet
4 ’ll call
5 ’ll pick
6 ’s going to come

7
1 *be going to* for plans
2 *will* for fairly definite predictions
3 *be about to* for predictions about something happening very soon
4 *will* for offers
5 *might* for less definite predictions
6 the present continuous for arrangements
7 *be going to* for predictions based on some evidence
8 *will* for decisions made at the time of speaking

8
1 I’m just going to wait
2 I’ll begin
3 I’m going to speak
4 (both are possible)
5 (both are possible)
6 you’ll find
7 she's going to speak
8 I’m going to show

9 Example answers

1
A: are you doing / are you going to do
B: might go / ’ll go / ’re going to go
A: ’re just going to stay
2
A: ’m going to go; are going travelling / are going to travel
B: Are you going to show / Will you show
A: ’ll let
3
A: Will you help; won't take
B: ’ll just finish
4
B: ’m about to start / ’m going to start
A: ’ll be
5
A: ’s just going to carry on
B: will probably reach

3b Just press ‘print’

1 Example answers
a a chair: leather, metal, plastic, wood
b a wall: brick, concrete (wood, glass, metal and plastic possible)
c a shirt: cotton, nylon
d a box: cardboard, plastic, wood (possibly glass)
e a pair of shoes: leather (possibly rubber or plastic)
f a screen: glass, metal, plastic (possibly wood depending on the type of screen, e.g. to separate areas in a room)

2 Example answers
1 3D printing is designing then printing objects in three dimensions. It can be used for making simple objects like cups as well as more complex things like body parts or homes.
2 Students’ own answers

3
1 a machine that can make different kinds of three-dimensional objects
2 It prints like an ink-jet printer does and you also connect a 3D printer to a computer just like an ordinary printer.
3 A 3D printer uses a range of materials like plastic or metal or wood. Each layer comes out as a liquid or paste or as powder. They then set or are bonded together using heat or light.
4 You can make individual things cheaply. In the future, anyone with a 3D printer will be able to make what they want.
5 body parts
6 3D printers are still expensive and they don’t mass-produce things, so the cost of each item you print is high.
7 A lot of people will have bought their own 3D printer and we’ll be making parts for things at home that have broken or can’t easily be replaced.

4
coffee cups; sunglasses; replacement car parts; a house next to a canal in Amsterdam; human

body parts made of real cells and electronic components; new 3D-printed ears, all kinds of body parts; parts for things at home that have broken or can't easily be replaced: a light switch, your favourite bottle opener, an old phone charger

5
can opener, coat hook, coffee cup, cup holder, credit card, phone charger, printer cartridge, replacement key/charger

6 Example answers
ID card, library card, phone card, ink cartridge, battery charger, fish hook, hotel key, room key, bottle opener

7
1 an action in progress
2 before

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4
1 will have increased
2 will be using
3 will have started
4 will be producing
5 will have become
6 will be selling
7 will be using

5
1 won't be sitting; will have started
2 'll be teaching; won't have finished
3 won't be driving; will have stopped
4 'll be passing; won't have got
5 Will you be using; won't have fixed

6
1 will have started
2 won't have finished
3 'll be having lunch
4 won't be talking
5 will be working out
6 will have been

8
1 will be making (happening around the time of 'twenty years from now')
2 will already have bought (happening after 'now', but before 'fifteen years from now')
3 'll be making (happening around the time of 'fifteen years from now')
4 'll all have forgotten (happening after 'now' but before 'fifteen years from now')

9
1 will have learned/learnt
2 will be wearing
3 'll be eating
4 will have found
5 will have come
6 will be making
7 will be trying

10 Example answers
Students may feel 3D food printing, which would allow us to create new, healthier foods, is the most positive of those mentioned.
Other positives: people can be creative, people won't need to go to shops, you can replace things that are important to you, it is cheaper than buying things
Some negatives: bad for manufacturers and designers, people will illegally copy products, some will make things that are illegal and/or dangerous such as guns or drugs

11 Example answers
1 How many more years do you think you will be studying English?
I'll be studying for a few more years. / I'll be taking my exams this year, so I won't be studying after that. / I think I'll always be learning new words.
2 What things do you hope you will have achieved by the end of this year?
I'll have passed my exams / got married / bought a house, etc.
3 What do you think you will be doing in five years' time? I'll be working for a multinational. / I'll be living on a beach. / With any luck I'll be earning lots of money.
4 Ten years from now, which of your friends or colleagues do you think will have enjoyed the most success in their careers?
My friend Karen – she's very clever and ambitious. / I think Mark will have worked his way to the top of his company by then. / Sue will probably have made a fortune and will have already retired!
5 When do you think you will have earned / will be earning enough money to retire?
I hope I'll have earned enough by the time I'm 50. / I don't think I'll ever have enough to retire! / Hopefully I'll be earning enough after my next promotion.

3c Appropriate technology

1 Example answers

smartphone – it's useful for keeping in touch with people, keeping informed about news, listening to music, providing travel directions, taking photographs, etc.
computer – it's useful for my work, for storing and finding information, for keeping in contact with friends and family, etc.
digital alarm clock – it gets me up in the morning
ebook reader – it's useful for reading on my way to work, it's a good way of taking lots of books on holiday

2
1 a sewing machine: India, where people are poor a solar-powered lamp: rural communities in developing or less industrialized countries / areas with no electricity a water purifier: rural communities in developing or less industrialized countries a central heating system: Sweden, a busy train station
and a nearby office building a machine for shelling corn: Guatemala, poor women working in villages
2 They are all examples of 'appropriate technology', or at least they are initiatives that intended to be 'appropriate technology'.

3
a ✓ it does not cost a lot ('affordable', 'takes into account … cost considerations', 'expected to bring down central heating costs in the building by up to twenty per cent')
b ✓ it is easy for the user to understand ('suits the needs and abilities of the user', 'needs to fit in with people's customs and social practices')
c ✗ it is only used in developing countries (Sweden)
d ✗ it uses very simple ideas ('it did not matter whether the technological answers to people's needs were simple or sophisticated')
e ✓ it is good for the environment ('takes into account environmental … considerations')
f ✗ it is a new form of technology (sewing machine / bicycle 'It's old technology – a system of pipes, water and pumps')
g ✗ it does not upset people's way of life (Guatemalan village)

4
1 rich and
2 and by
3 the station's
4 successful in

5
1 b 2 c 3 a 4 d

6 Example answers
It could be argued that all the examples were effective for the following reasons:
1 b: It's cheap because it doesn't require the user to pay for electricity; it is eco-friendly because it uses the sun not carbon fuels.
2 c: It's in Sweden; it uses people's body heat (eco-friendly) and reduces costs by 20% (cheap).
3 a: It's faster than walking and can be used to go to work or from village to village.
4 d: The Guatemalan villagers preferred the manual labour as it was part of their daily lives and gave opportunities for social interaction.

7
1 appropriate
2 efficient
3 long-term
4 useful
5 old
6 easy
7 recycled
8 little

8
Product 1:
1 It can hold up to 6 people.
2 It's made of strong nylon.
3 It can be put up in a few minutes.
4 It weighs only 2 kilos.
This product could be a tent, a trampoline or even a hammock of some kind.
Product 2:
5 It runs on solar power.
6 It lasts up to 6 hours.
7 It costs only £1.90.
8 It provides light and a little heat.
This product could be a light, a torch or a lamp.

3d I can't get the TV to work

1 Example answers
noise from other guests
no Internet connection or having to pay extra for the
connection
not enough hot water
unpleasant smells
no room service
uncomfortable bed

dirty sheets
empty mini bar
rude staff
noisy fridge or air conditioning
problems with the room key
the wrong type of room or the room not being ready in
time

2
1 d 2 h 3 g 4 a 5 f 6 b 7 c 8 e

3

Problem	**Resolved? Yes / No / Partly**
1 The window won't close and there's a lot of noise coming from the street.	Yes
2 The guest can't (seem to) connect to the internet.	Partly ('… you're welcome to come down here to the lobby where there's a stronger signal.')
3 The guest has locked her wallet and passport in the security box and now can't get it open again.	No

4
Asking for help:
Do you have any idea how I can turn off the … **G3**
Can you tell me how to … ?
I don't know if it's just me, but …
Explaining problems:
I can't seem to open / turn on / connect (to) the … **G2**
I can't get the … to work / open / switch on. **G3**
The … won't close/open/work. **G1**
The … is broken/blocked/stuck/faulty.
There's no … in the room/bathroom.
There's a lot of noise / a bad smell coming from … **G1**
Responding to a problem:
Have you tried turning/putting/switching … ?
R (conversation 1)
I'll send someone to look at it.
I'm afraid there's not much I can do about it.
R (conversation 2)
OK. Thanks / I'll give that a try. **G1**

5a
Verbs: the stress usually falls on the second syllable of a two-syllable verb. *Open* doesn't follow the rule.
Nouns: the stress usually falls on the first syllable of a two-syllable word. *Control* doesn't follow the rule.

5b
Verbs: intend, manage, prefer, provide, replace, undo
Nouns: carpet, curtain, entrance, pleasure, shower, wallet, wardrobe

3e Technical help

1
A 4 Sophie – He/she suggests a place to take the bike which is very good and not too expensive.
B 2 Kevin (Lyons) – She attaches some tips on how to make the printer run faster.
C 3 Nathan – He suggests looking at the discussions boards on the Internet for the particular model of car.
D 1 Kate (Winslow) – She suggests downloading a user manual and gives the link to do this.

2a
Polite requests
I wonder if you can help me.
Could you please tell me where I can find one?
Please can you advise me how to go about this?
do you know what kind of oil is best to use with an old car?
can you drop me a line and let me know?
Would you mind popping over to have a look at my bike some time?
Apologies
Sorry, Sophie, I'd normally say yes, but I'm going on holiday tomorrow for three weeks.
I am sorry, but an exchange is not possible.
My apologies again.
I'm afraid I've no idea.
I regret to say (that) we …

2b Example answers
1
1 D customer and customer care operative or store/ company manager
2 B customer and customer care operative or store/ company manager
3 C two friends

4 A two friends, or perhaps a customer who is very friendly with local bike shop owner
2
1 D is quite small, so although the situation is formal, the writer does not use very formal language.
2 B is a bigger, more demanding request in a formal context.
3 C is small – hence the chatty language used.
4 A is quite big – Sophie is asking a real favour from Jim – that's why she uses the more polite *Would you mind*, even though she is generally using more informal language that friends use – *popping over*.
3
Phrases only used formally: *Could you please tell me …*;
Please can you advise me … ; *My apologies again*; *I regret to say …*
Phrases only used informally: *do you know …* ; *can you drop me a line*; *Sorry, I'd normally say yes, but …*
Phrases that are polite and neutral: *I wonder if you can …* ; *Would you mind …*

3a
a shop … which has since gone out of business = a shop that has closed and is no longer trading
Just out of interest … = it's not important, but I am interested in knowing
Please don't go out of your way though. = a friendly way to say don't do anything extra or make a lot of effort to do this

3b
1 practice
2 order
3 date
4 time
5 luck

5 Example answers
Email request:
Dear Sir or Madam,
I wonder if you can help me. I bought two ink cartridges for my printer online, but when they arrived I noticed that the best-before date on them had already passed. Could
you please send replacements for these cartridges?
Tom Smith
Email reply:
Dear Mr Smith
I am sorry that we sent you cartridges which are out of date. We will send new ones in the post immediately.
Our apologies again.
Kind regards
Sophie Wilson
Manager

3f 3D-printed prosthetic limbs

1 Example answers
Five-year-old children typically enjoy: playing games, playing with toys, drawing pictures, watching animated cartoons and films, listening to stories, playing running/jumping/ skipping games, talking to friends, craft activities, etc.

3 Example answers
1 brave, independent, resourceful
2 They are cheap, easy to make and can affordably be changed every year.

4
1 She is mobile and has fine motor skills – writing and drawing.
2 She doesn't need any – definitely not.
3 The legs are basic, but do the job. The hands are crude and of little use as she grows up.
4 The image suggests she operates it by stretching the limb to make the two parts of the hook grip.
5 £40,000
6 every year, because she is growing

5
1 £1,200; normal
2 muscles
3 tablet computer; bit by bit
4 prosthetics
5 working

6a
1 c 2 a 3 b 4 c 5 b 6 a

6b Example answers
1 I'd say that my *language* skills are on a par with *my DIY skills*.
2 I recommend buying a *bike*. They don't cost the earth and they *are a way of getting around and keeping fit*.
3 It would be great if someone could custom-build a *walk-in wardrobe* for me. Then I could *use the oddshaped corner in my bedroom for storing clothes*.

7 Example answers
Charlotte's a young girl who had an illness that affected her limbs when she was younger. In spite of this, she is independent and mobile, and has fine motor skills.
Currently, the prosthetic limbs she uses are basic and crude, but her family can't afford more sophisticated prosthetic limbs.
Hopefully, in the future, a new 3D technique will allow children like Charlotte to have inexpensive but useful prosthetic limbs that they can change every year as they grow.

8 Example answers
1 Benefits: it's easy to use, it's quicker to speak instructions than to type, you could use it hands-free, it's a single device which can control a number of things
Most useful for: children to research or to find the answer to a question; people who travel a lot to find directions while driving, traffic alerts or for other information while travelling; elderly people to set reminders, or carers could set up reminders for them, automatically switch on/off heating, lights, etc.;
(There are many possible answers.)
2 Other things the device could be used for in the home: to do research or to find the answer to a question; to give traffic alerts or for other information before setting out on a journey (e.g. business addresses, restaurants); give reminders for appointments, to pay bills or check smoke alarms; it could be linked to an intelligent burglar alarm system; it could play music in different rooms; control pet access into / out of the house or certain rooms and automatically feed pets, etc.
3 Disadvantages: How do you set it up to do all these things around the home (could be complicated/ complex)? Do you need other expensive equipment to go with it – like an intelligent fridge or special lights and door locks? Could it be confusing for people to use? What if it breaks / runs out of power? There could be safety/security issues if it gets lost or stolen, or if someone hacks into it. Over-reliance on a gadget?
Could argue it could affect literacy skills (people don't need to read or write). You could disturb other people in the house by constantly having to speak out loud the instructions.

Unit 3 Reviews

1
1 will face
2 will have risen
3 'll tell
4 're having
5 will be
6 might never happen
7 is going to
8 is about to boom
9 will be celebrating
10 will have solved

2
The author thinks that, if successful, a super battery would solve the problem of global warming. The energy from wind and solar power doesn't emit CO2, but we have no control over when the energy is available. A super battery would store this energy and make it available to us at any time, meaning we could rely on environmentally safe energy.

3
1 *will be celebrating*
2 *I'll tell*
Example questions:
Can you find a future form that predicts something based on some evidence? (*is going to produce*) predicts something happening very soon? (*is about to boom*) is a prediction based on personal opinion? (*might never happen*) describes an arrangement? (*we're having a cold meal tonight*) describes an action completed before a certain time in the future? (*by the end of the century … will have risen*)

4
1 cutting; date; lasts
2 runs; economical; interest
3 labour
4 handy; weighs
5 neat; hold

5
1 a cotton sheet
2 a leather wallet
3 a concrete floor
4 a glass window
5 a brick (or concrete) wall
6 rubber (or leather) boots
7 a plastic (or glass) bottle
8 a cardboard box

6
1 I can't get the shower to work. (P)

2 Have you tried turning the thermostat up?
3 I can't seem to connect to the internet. (P)
4 Do you have any idea how I can turn off the heating? (P)
5 I'll give that a try, thanks. (P)
6 I don't know if it's just me, but the TV won't work. (P)
7 I'm afraid there's not much I can do about it.
8 There's a bad smell coming from the bathroom. (P)

UNIT 4

1
Students' own ideas

2
Who: an actor, an artist, a band, a busker, a circus performer, a comedian, a dancer, an orchestra
What: a classical concert, an exhibition, a gig, a musical, a performance, a play, a show
Where: a concert hall, a gallery, a live music venue, a (night)club, the street, a theatre
Example sentences:
A busker puts on a show in the street.
An artist has an exhibition in a gallery.
A band plays a gig in a live music venue.
An orchestra performs a classical concert in a concert hall.
A comedian puts on a show in a theatre or a club.

3
1 1 teacher 2 accountant
2 1 street performer/acrobat 2 writes poetry

4a Reverse graffiti

1
Students' own answers

2
Reverse graffiti artists take a dirty wall and make images by removing the dirt. They aim to draw attention to the pollution in our cities.
Possible predictions:
Drawing designs or writing slogans that are the wrong way round.
Graffiti that is legal and paid for by the state.
Cleaning up graffiti from the walls.

3
1 permission 2 dirt 3 pollution 4 crime 5 tunnel

5
1 art exhibition; art gallery; artists
2 street art; street art/artwork
3 Fine art; the arts
4 arty; artistic

6
Some *graffiti artists use pictures,* ***some*** *use words,* ***some*** *both.*
no *permission to paint*
most *city authorities*
certain *places, such as*
Each *artist has their own style*
all *(artists) share a common aim*
many *car tunnels*
Every *motorist sits in the comfort of their car*
any *consideration to the cost*
Both *options seemed unsatisfactory*
any *graffiti was wrong*
all *parts of the tunnel*
both *sides of the tunnel*
the whole *tunnel*
every *other car tunnel in São Paulo*
Singular countable nouns are used with the following determiners: *each, every, either, the whole.*
Plural or uncountable nouns are used with the following determiners: *some, most, all.*
Plural (but not uncountable nouns) are used with the following determiners: *certain, both.*
All types of nouns can be used with the following determiners: *no, any.*
Many is used with plural nouns and *much* is used with uncountable nouns.

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1
1 All the
2 either
3 certain
4 Most
5 Some
6 any
7 no
8 Neither

2
1 each
2 all
3 an
4 any

5 every
6 most of

3
1 any
2 The majority
3 The whole
4 certain
5 both
6 Each
7 Either

7
1 Each motorist sits in the comfort of their car.
2 Neither option seemed satisfactory.
3 Orion had committed no crime(s).
4 They decided that all graffiti was wrong.
5 They chose to clean the whole tunnel.
6 In certain places, like some old industrial buildings, they tend to leave it.

8
1 certain
2 both
3 all
4 any
5 no
6 all the
7 Most

9
1 All (*Any* also possible)
2 some (*no* also possible)
3 certain (*some* also possible)
4 either
5 any
6 no

11 Example answers
1 I like certain *artists / styles of music*.
2 Some *modern art / classical music* is really difficult to understand.
3 I don't have any *favourite painters / artists / styles of art.*
4 Both *my parents/brothers* are musicians.
5 All *art galleries* should have free entrance.
6 At my school, we had no *art/music lessons.*
7 Some people say that all *pop music* is the same, but I think that each *country/artist has its own style of music*.

4b All about Melbourne

1 Example answers
1/2 Students' own answers
3 Stereotypical possibilities would include going to a sports event (cricket, rugby, Aussie rules football), having a barbecue, watching an episode of the television programme *Neighbours*.

2
1 Sydney is more naturally beautiful / has more natural attractions; Melbourne has more man-made attractions.
2 theatre, music, street culture, fashion, cafés, restaurants, pubs, museums, galleries
3 sports

3
1 F (Melbourne's weather is not always sunny and it doesn't have many places of natural beauty: *man has done everything for Melbourne, nature nothing*; *A lack of natural attractions has meant that Melbourne … ; It may have a few grey days*)
2 F (Melbourne isn't known as the architectural capital of Australia, it's known as the cultural capital: *it has become Australia's cultural capital*)
3 F (The arts are enjoyed by many local people: *Art is something which the majority of locals enjoy*.)
4 F (Festivals take place in Melbourne in the winter months:
Several festivals take place during the winter months …)
5 T (*Lots of people around the world know the Australian Formula 1 Grand Prix and the Australian Open Tennis* …)
6 T (*few people will be familiar with the sports Melburnians themselves follow* …)

5
a many, a large number of, a large/huge amount of, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, loads of
b not many, (a) few, a small number of, several, not much, (a) little, a bit of, a small amount of, almost no, hardly any, some, enough
c a lack of, no, not any, the majority of

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4
1 plenty of, loads of
2 much, a lot of
3 a lack of, almost no
4 any, a huge amount of
5 a small number of, a few
6 hardly any, almost no

5
1 hardly any
2 too much
3 loads of
4 several
5 a little
6 no / not any

6
1 a 2 b 3 b 4 a

6
1 plenty of, an enormous number of, the majority, loads
of, lots of, a huge amount of, many, enormous range of
2 a lack of, hardly any, few
3 a few, several, a little, a bit of

7
a a lot of / lots of / plenty of / an enormous number of / loads of
b lots of / loads of / a huge amount of
c don't ... a lot of / lots of / loads of / a huge amount of
d aren't ... lots of / an enormous number of / loads of
e a few / a (small) number of / several
f a little / any

8
1 In 1a, *a few* is positive – only a few. In the context, the speaker is downplaying Melbourne's reputation for being wet. In 1b, *few* is negative. In the context, it is an admission and a criticism.
2 There is no real difference between the sentences in meaning and grammar.
3 In 3a, it isn't natural to use *much*. We tend to only use *much* in questions and negative statements. In contrast, we often use *many* in affirmative sentences. In 3b, it would be natural to use *a lot of* in this negative sentence.

9
1 a lot of (affirmative sentence)
2 number (plural noun)
3 no (correct expression is *almost no*)
4 a few (being positive and optimistic – you can get a ticket)
5 some (uncountable noun)
6 Hardly (correct expression is *Hardly anyone*)
7 little (being negative – Australian Rules football is dull)
8 many (plural noun)

10a
In these phrases, *of* is not stressed. Consequently, it is reduced to a weak, barely pronounced /əv/ sound. In some varieties of fast speech, it is reduced further to /ə/: *a lot of people* /əlɒtəˈpiːpəl/.

11
1 lot; number
2 Lots; few
3 lack
4 Many; hardly
5 little; amount, enough/any/many

12 Example answers
Here are possible questions students might ask:
Do you belong to … ?
Do you ever/regularly go to … ?
How often do you go to / attend / take part in … ?

4c Why do we need music?

2 Example answers
We need music because: it's enjoyable, relaxing, inspiring, soothing; it makes us feel good; it's the soundtrack of our lives; humans have always had music; it makes us feel part of a community; it allows us to express ourselves; it encourages movement and dance; it can create atmosphere in public places, such as restaurants.

3
1 a fifth of our waking lives
2 the musical way of speaking to babies
3 sad songs help us regulate our negative feelings and/or lift our mood
4 most hip-hop artists in America rap about fame and money, but those in other part of the world rap about the injustice that people in poor communities feel
5 its patterns are culturally specific and follow certain Systems

4
1 a 2 b 3 c 4 a 5 a

5
1 A (… *unlike food or shelter, it is not something we actually need in order to survive.*)
2 S (*Valorie Salimpoor … believes that the answer lies in music's ability to stimulate us both emotionally and intellectually.*)

3 U (*Why ... do we like listening to sad songs when we have experienced loss or are feeling down? … Some people say the reason is …*)
4 A (*Music's emotional power also comes from the fact that it can make a verbal message stronger.*)
5 S *(On an intellectual level, Salimpoor says that music challenges our brains to understand and recognize certain systems and patterns.*)
6 A (*Humans have various needs – physical, emotional and psychological – and while music may not fulfil the first, it clearly plays an important role in satisfying the others.*)

6 Example answers
a opinions supported by clear evidence: 2 (examples of rousing themes and calming lullabies), 4 (*rap and hiphop began in America as songs with a social message*),
5 (Salimpoor's research)
b opinions that need more evidence: 3 (no-one really knows the answer)
c opinions that are convincing because they reflect our experience: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6
d opinions that summarize the main argument: 2 and 6

7
1 money
2 time
3 time
4 money; money
5 time

8 Example answers
1 I spent hours trying to *get through to the gas company / find the restaurant / think of what present to buy you*.
2 I've spent a fortune on *my new car / holidays / decorating the house*.
3 Once I spent a night in *the rainforest / a cave / a fivestar hotel*.
4 I don't spend a lot on *clothes / myself / eating out*.

4d Personal tastes

1 Example answers
Classic musicals: *West Side Story, Singin' In The Rain, Cabaret, Bugsy Malone, Grease*
Currently popular musicals: *Phantom of the Opera, Wicked, Mamma Mia!, Les Misérables, Cats, Chicago*

2
musicals in general ✗
the visual effects ✓
Disney comic characters ✗
this production of *The Lion King* ✓
the music ✗
Elton John ✓
cost of tickets for musicals ✗

3
I loved it …
I'm not really a fan of … I can't get on ...
They're both brilliant.
it's absolutely stunning
(the costumes) are amazing
… can get on your nerves
it was excellent.
not especially
it wasn't bad
I've got a lot of respect for …
I can't bear …
I didn't mind …

5
1 a bit
2 very much
3 rather
4 very
5 so
6 especially

4e You've got to see this

1 Example answer
I would follow their recommendation because the exhibition is a welcome break from museums and shopping, it makes you appreciate the park, and it's free.

2
1 Order:
1 an introduction
2 the occasion of the visit
3 the content of the exhibition
4 the details of where and when it is on
5 the author's recommendation
2 where it is, when it is on until, how much it costs (free), what you can see, why you should go
3 personal

3
Active verbs: *checking out*; *visit*; *took a walk*; *we'd have missed*; *see*, etc.
Contracted forms: *it's*; *we'd*; *I'd*; *it's free*, etc.
Phrasal verbs: *checking out*; *worked with*; *work out*

Personal details: *my boyfriend and I took a walk*; *I was so glad we did*; *The one I liked best*; *It was so funny to …* ; *I'd definitely recommend …*
Conversational linking phrases: *as well as*; *otherwise*; *rather than*; *Another*; *so that*; *And by the way*
Share your feelings: *I find …* ; *I was so glad we did*; *The one I liked best*; *It makes you appreciate what is already a really delightful park even more*; *I'd definitely recommend …*

4f Art for the people

2b
1 b 2 f 3 e 4 a 5 d 6 c

3
1 on a house (in Cheltenham); wooden boards and scaffolding
2 some men who look like spies
3 local residents who want to keep the mural in the town
4 a picture of a child working at a sewing machine (with a price of £750,000)

4
1 remove
2 funny
3 sell
4 wherever the collector decides
5 Cheltenham
6 shouldn't
7 London
8 isn't

5a
1 c 2 a 3 c 4 c 5 a 6 b

5b Example answers
1 There has been a lot of protest about *the new development in town* / *university fees*.
2 My ideal place to live would be *near the seaside* / *in a hot country* / *in a cosmopolitan city*.
3 My favourite discount store is not *far from my house* / *stocks all sorts of goods*.

Unit 4 Review

1
1 every
2 whole
3 lack
4 number
5 much
6 a lot
7 Many *or* A few
8 a few *or* many
9 no
10 Both

2
1 F 2 T

3
Students' own answers

4 Example answers
An artist exhibits their work in **a gallery**.
A busker plays musical instruments or sings in **the street**.
A gig is an informal concert that might take place in **a live music venue**.
I went to see **a musical** at **a theatre** in London last week.
I acted in **a play** in **a theatre** near my school when I was a child.
Have you ever heard **an orchestra** play in **a concert hall**?

5
Students' own answers

6 Example answers
arty, artful, artistic, artist, artistry, artwork, the arts, art club, art gallery, art exhibition, art director, art form, art therapy, fine art, clip art, pop art, street art, martial arts

7
1 really
2 anything
3 keen
4 kind
5 thing
6 fan
7 time *or* respect
8 get
9 of
10 all
11 nerves

UNIT 5

1 Example answers
A hydroelectric dam may benefit local people by providing electricity and local jobs, and by controlling the flow of a river.

The construction of a dam may improve the landscape by controlling the flow of a river so that it doesn't flood and destroy surrounding countryside, and by creating a lake which may be attractive in itself.
However, it may damage the landscape by raising water levels so that it covers land or by taking water away from land further downriver.
It may improve the lives of local people, but it could mean that they have to move house or it may change the local way of life.

2
The development may benefit people by generating huge
amounts of electricity for people all over the country. It
has also already created 19,000 new jobs and boosted the
local economy.
400 square kilometres of rainforest have been cleared and
the diversity of plants and animals may be lost. Eighteen
different tribal communities will lose their land and many
of their traditional jobs.

3
benefit = be good for
boost = help to increase
enhance = add to and improve
expand = get bigger
improve = make better
thrive = do well

4
benefit
enhance
expand
boost
thrive

5 Example answers
Boosted your confidence: going on a public speaking course, giving talks at university, winning a sports award, getting positive feedback from a teacher, employer or sports coach, getting a new job or a promotion, selling something you have made, giving a successful public performance
Benefited the local economy: new factory opened, local cultural event or festival, new transport system or links (e.g. bus, train), new shopping centre, faster broadband access, new residential areas, new green energy supplies, community organizations
Enhanced the quality of life in your country: better healthcare, wider access to education, more trade, improved access to water/energy/broadband, better transport systems, more jobs available
Is thriving in your city or region: new business park, the shopping centre, the arts scene, tourism, youth projects, farming, manufacturing

5a From reality to fantasy

1
apartment block, bus station, business centre / business park, car park, city centre / city hall, green space, high-rise building, leisure centre, luxury apartments, office block / office building, pedestrian area / pedestrian zone, railway station, residential building / residential area, shopping centre / shopping mall, town centre

2
Students' own answers

3
1 Perhaps from a plane or helicopter – but actually from the top of the world's highest tower the Burj Khalifa.
2 Downtown Dubai around the Dubai Mall: the shapes of buildings and roads and a lake can be seen.
3 Students' own ideas

4
1 About sixty years ago, it was a sleepy village occupied by pearl divers, fishermen and traders. A small river ran through the village to the sea. Today, it is an 'airconditioned fantasy world of nearly three million people', with many iconic buildings and amazing shopping malls.
2 the world's tallest high-rise building; the world's biggest shopping mall; the world's largest motorway intersection
3 tourists, investors (although less since the 2008 financial crisis), the rich and famous, and shoppers
4 The rest of the world watches with a mixture of wonder and suspicion.
5 Students' own ideas

5
1 seemed to be, failed to sell, want to copy, chosen to reject
2 get people to invest
3 helped little Dubai become
4 carry on developing, risked losing

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises
1
1 to go
2 to help
3 making
4 building
5 work
6 watching
7 to come

2
1 to drive
2 driving
3 drive
4 to exercise
5 exercise
6 exercising
7 working
8 to work
9 work
3
1 to expand
2 to make
3 to take
4 fly
5 queueing
6 hiring
7 write

6
1 growing – *keep on* + *-ing* because *on* is a preposition
2 to make – *decide* + infinitive with *to*
3 reducing – *involve* + *-ing*
4 Dubai to become – note that *allow* has a similar meaning to *let*, but a different structure: *allow* (*somebody*/*something*) *to do* (*something*)
5 shopping – *like* + *-ing*
6 to create – *manage* + infinitive with *to*
7 its police drive – *let* (*somebody*/*something*) *do* (*something*)
8 building – *enjoy* + *-ing*

7 Example answers
1 don't mind/like *or* 'm not keen on
2 managed / decided / 'm hoping
3 offered/wanted
4 failed / didn't manage; carry on / keep on / continue
5 listening to music while I work; (to) concentrate or playing football / (to) keep fit
6 to study every evening; failing my exams *or* to stop running; damaging my knees
7 going to the gym; to pay for the membership
8 to stay out late / to go to parties; go out after 9pm / go out to parties until I was sixteen

8
1 decided 2 involved 3 considered 4 seemed
5 needed 6 suggested 7 allowed 8 let
9 avoided 10 afford

10 Example answers
A few years ago the council decided to redevelop the area around the canal. The redevelopment involved putting in new paths and bridges. Now, this area of the town is very attractive and there are new bars and cafes in the area, too.
or
In 2010, the council proposed building a leisure centre on the edge of town. However, they failed to ask local people what they wanted. They closed down the popular outdoor gym in the park and sold basketball courts to housing developers. In the end, the leisure centre wasn't successful.
Nobody wanted to use a facility that was expensive and so far from the town centre.

5b The Kerala model

1 Example answers
Photo 1: exotic, hectic, remarkable
Photo 2: exotic, green, peaceful, remarkable
Other adjectives: 1: lively, busy, urban, poor; 2: beautiful, tranquil, unspoilt, touristy

2
income, education, health, politics, mix of people

3
1 F (*it was meant to be a holiday*)
2 T (*it's a small state with a big population*)
3 T (*In fact, Kerala's a kind of model of social development. The population is highly literate and well educated*)
4 F (*And women … continue to be very active – and equal – participants in society*)
5 F (*The people there are very politically active …*)

6 T (*That's because, first, Keralites are naturally tolerant people: you find Hindus, Muslims and Christians all living peacefully alongside each other and, actually, you could include foreigners in that – they're treated no differently to anyone else.)*

4
Students' own ideas

5
1 well educated
2 naturally tolerant
3 politically active
4 highly literate
5 reasonably well off
6 well informed

6
1 well (*badly* or *highly* are also possible)
2 badly
3 reasonably
4 well (*badly* is possible)
5 highly (*extremely* is possible)
6 extremely

7a
Examples of other words that rhyme have been added in brackets.
1 e (late, great)
2 h (four, door)
3 d (so, grow)
4 i (red, dead)
5 f (horse, Norse)
6 b (reign, stain)
7 c (shopped, dropped)
8 g (won, come)
9 a (paste, laced)

7b Example answer
break: make, take, wake, lake, sheikh, ache (also *brake*, which has the same sound as *break* but a different spelling)
foot: put, nut height: light, site, white, night
signed: mind, rind, wind, lined, dined
walk: fork, pork, auk, hawk
word: bird, stirred, herd, heard, purred

8
1 *remember going* = I went somewhere in the past – now I have a memory of it.
remember to send = used to remind someone to do something they promised to do or have to do 2 When you *try doing* something, you do it with the intention of finding out what will happen when you do it.
When you *try to do* something, you make an effort.
It may be difficult and you may expend energy in the attempt to do it. You may succeed, or you may fail.
3 *we went on to visit* = We were doing something (visiting Paris) and then we changed to do something else (visit Bordeaux).
went on protesting = They were doing something (protesting), and they continued to do that action (protest).
4 *It was meant to be* = it was intended to be … or I wanted it to be …
It means somebody having/doing = often used to explain what is involved in a situation
5 *I don't regret changing my plans* = I made plans, and now I am still happy with them. I don't feel sorry or bad about making those plans.
regret to say = (a fixed expression often used in formal or written situations) I am about to say something I feel sorry or bad about.
6 *stopped to visit* = I stopped (travelling). Why? Because we wanted to visit someone.
Keralites never stop debating = Keralites debate a lot and continue doing this. They don't stop.

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4
1 b 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 a 6 b

5
1 to calm down
2 to inform
3 drinking
4 living
5 to tell
6 coming

6
1 to organize
2 to talk
3 leaving
4 making
5 to eat
6 sightseeing
7 to join

9
1 reading 2 to visit 3 to improve 4 allowing
5 giving 6 investing / to invest 7 to say
8 to work 9 living 10 to move

10 Example answers
1 Travel: The first place I remember going to on holiday was the north of France. We went there on the train.
2 Education: I regret not studying maths/harder when I was at school. I would like to work in business.
3 Plans: I've been meaning to change jobs for some time. My job is so dull and I'm ready for a new challenge.
4 Parents: After he left school, my father went on to set up his own company. It turned out to be a big success!
5 Free time: Recently I've started doing aerobics classes. I'm not sure I want to carry on with them, though!
6 Work: Before I start work each day I like to eat a big breakfast. It means I start the day well and can wait longer for my lunch.
7 Eating: I prefer eating in to eating out. It's cheaper and I find it more relaxing.

5c The teenage mind

1 Example answers
This depends on your point of view, but here are some rough estimates:
1 infancy: 0 to 2 or 3
childhood: 3 or 4 to 12
adolescence: 12 to 17 or 18
adulthood: from the age of 18
2 a teenager: 13 to 18
a baby: 0 to 12 or 18 months
a middle-aged man: from about 45 to 65 years
a young woman: from about 16 to 30 or 35
a toddler: 2 or 3 (a toddler is a baby or infant who can walk, but unsteadily)

2 Example answers
Here are ideas from the text: not wanting to communicate with parents or adults in general, doing silly or dangerous things like skateboarding down a stair rail, constantly chatting to friends on social media
Other possible characteristics: being lazy and untidy, being rude, constantly asking for money, being energetic or alternatively sleeping for long hours, being enthusiastic

3
1 sensation seeking (excitement, risk), preferring the company of people their own age
2 Positive: sensation seeking can lead to a wider circle of friends and a happier, more successful life and preferring the company of their peers is positive because it is vital to build relationships with them as they share a common future. We should celebrate these differences, because they make teenagers the most adaptable human beings around.

4
1 decreases
2 young children
3 are fully aware
4 gain
5 the teenagers' own
6 useful
7 appropriately
8 characteristics

5
1 a 2 a 3 b 4 c 5 b

6
1 probably
2 might seem; can also be
3 at least; quite possibly

7 Example answers
1 Using less direct phrases is useful when faced with a sceptical reader. Basically, the author is asking readers to accept what they are saying as they develop their argument, even if the reader doesn't agree with it. When the author writes *it might seem dangerous* or *it can be a positive thing*, the reader is more likely to follow this argument, but if the author writes *This clearly isn't dangerous* or *This is undoubtedly a good thing*, the reader might be resistant, or even stop reading, because the argument may be too direct and too firmly against what the reader already thinks.
2 Using less direct language is common in academic writing, in which the writer must persuade knowledgeable peers of their argument. It's also common in newspaper opinion columns in which the columnist tries to make a case and in political speeches. Using less direct language is also common in formal emails and business correspondence as a way of being polite.
Students' own answers

8
1 *fall out with* (*somebody*) = to have an argument and stop being friendly

2 *fall behind* (*with work*) = to make less progress than necessary – here, it is necessary to do extra work to catch up
3 *fall apart* = to break easily into pieces because they are old or badly made
4 *(plans) fall through* = to fail to happen (often disappointingly)
5 *fall for* (*somebody*) = to fall in love with, or be quickly attracted to somebody

9 Example answers
I've never fallen out with my classmates.
I've missed two lessons and fallen behind with my studies.
My school book is falling apart – I've studied so much!
Jo lost her job and all her career plans fell through.
A friend once fell for my brother. It was so embarrassing!

10 Example answers
1 Childhood – positive aspects: a time of play, discovery, adventure, family holidays, toys, presents, little responsibility
Childhood – negative aspects: school, having to do what you're told, being told off, having fewer choices Adolescence – positive aspects: friends, boy/girlfriends, smartphones and other technology, discovering movies and music, concerts, growing independence, holidays, planning an exciting future Adolescence – negative aspects: parents, arguments, rules, exams, school/college, falling out with friends, not having your own money, not having as much freedom as you would like
Young adulthood – positive aspects: friends, boy/ girlfriends, freedom, adventure, being your own boss, earning your own money, being able to live independently
Young adulthood – negative aspects: money worries, exams, getting a job, relationship problems, responsibilities
Early middle age – positive aspects: family, responsibility, positive career moves, wide group of friends, holidays
Early middle age – negative aspects: working hard, too much responsibility, financial concerns
Late middle age – positive aspects: freedom, chance to do your own thing, wide group of friends, experience
Late middle age – negative aspects: health, family leaving home, identity may change with retirement
Old age – positive aspects: hopefully no work, no financial concerns, grandchildren, freedom to travel and do new things, wisdom
Old age – negative aspects: health, mobility, possibly money worries, friends becoming ill or dying
2 As people age they tend to have fewer friends and see less of them (but establish stronger friendships with closest friends). Young people have less money but worry about it less whereas older people get increasingly concerned with it. Health becomes a bigger issue as you age.
3 Students' own answers

5d A controversial issue

1
There have been a number of complaints about noise coming from the skate park.

2 Example answers
Benefits: a place for children/teenagers to go, close to parents' homes so younger children could have parental supervision, healthy exercise, encourages children to learn new skills, keeps kids from skateboarding on roads and around public buildings
Disadvantages: some people wouldn't like groups of teenagers hanging out, could be noisy, kids could drink there / do drugs

3
First woman: constant noise coming from the skateboard ramps all day – from ten in the morning to sometimes as late as ten at night in summer … it's spoiling our enjoyment of our own gardens; there could be drugs and crime in the future
First man: a bit of an exaggeration – people can all hear each other talking; (bad) impact if closed down – a lot of kids will be left with nothing to do – will find public spaces to skateboard that aren't safe
Second man: concerned that the park has become a centre for young people to gather in the evening – worries that it's not safe
Second woman: healthy exercise for kids – they're not at home watching TV or playing video games – doing something active

4
1 thing
2 For
3 forgetting

4 completely
5 good
6 bothered
7 concerned
8 but
9 thought
10 sense

6 Example answers
For: Library and swimming pool aren't used very often, so money can be used elsewhere.
Shopping centre and gym/club might create more jobs and boost the local economy.
Against: There are plenty of shops and gyms already.
Important to fight for public services – better to enhance and encourage usage than just to close.
Public swimming pool is affordable for more people – private gym will be exclusive.
Education (library) is more important than shopping.

5e Big cities, big problems

1 Example answers
People live in big cities because: there are good jobs, often with better pay and prospects than in small towns or the countryside; there are interesting things to do – restaurants, nightlife, etc.; there are educational opportunities – school, universities.
Problems in big cities: overcrowding; pollution; health problems – contagious diseases; crime; high rents and daily travel and living costs

2
As long as the population of cities does not grow more quickly than the services available, cities are a good thing.
They stop the population spreading into areas of the countryside, they provide jobs and they give people a more interesting life.

3
Yes

4
giving some statistics that illustrate the seriousness of the problem

5a
Adding an argument: Furthermore, As well as, In addition
Introducing a contrasting fact: Then again, On the other hand
Explaining the consequences: Consequently, As a result, Because of this

5b
1 Furthermore / In addition
2 Then again / On the other hand
3 As well as

5f Scandinavian mega-bridge

1 Example answers
1 It's a long bridge over a large stretch of water. It's probably a road and/or rail bridge. In the middle it has two towers (and a suspension section) and a wider space underneath, probably to allow ships to pass.
2 by ferry, via a tunnel, by plane

2b
1 d 2 c 3 b 4 e 5 a

3
1 the distance (the Ørseund Strait is ten miles wide); the weather is bad ('lousy'); a high bridge might obstruct air traffic, a low bridge might block the shipping traffic
2 They built it as part-bridge and part-tunnel.

4
1 ten miles
2 lousy *or* bad (or another synonym)
3 cheaper housing
4 more jobs
5 cars and trains
6 200 feet
7 670 feet
8 one of the tallest cement structures

5
1 computer simulation, which showed how the bridge would obstruct air traffic
2 because it would block Denmark's ship traffic
3 beautiful, expensive
4 They needed dry land for the tunnel to come out onto from under water.

6
1 Strait 2 metropolis 3 consortium 4 air
5 expensive 6 tunnel 7 bridge 8 longest

7a
1 b 2 c 3 b 4 c 5 b 6 a

7b Example answers
1 The weather in *the west of my country* is always lousy.
2 The most frustrating thing about my job / my studies *is the long hours*.
3 The project suffered a big setback when *one of the buildings fell down*.

8 Example answers
Ideas for a transport plan include: a new tram system, a park and ride bus service from out of town to the centre, pedestrianized central areas, a new one-way system to limit the access of cars to the centre, a system whereby cars are not allowed in the centre on certain days, increased parking fees or a pay zone which makes cars pay if they drive into the zone, tourist routes marked by more signs

Unit 5 Review

1
1 to see *or* seeing
2 (to) be
3 to have
4 to develop *or* developing
5 to invest
6 moving
7 affecting
8 to minimize
9 supporting
10 give
11 using

2
Benefits: It's helped to make Laos energy independent and the money they make from selling energy is being invested in health and social programmes.
Problems: People have been moved from their homes and there has been destruction of natural forests.

3
1 The phrase *stop to talk* means that the person stopped doing something else in order to talk, and *stop talking* means that the person was talking and then they finished talking.
2 same meaning
3 same meaning
4 same meaning
5 The phrase *remember to post* means that the person is planning to post something in the future and doesn't want to forget to do it and *remember posting* means that the person posted something in the past and is recalling that action.

4
1 hectic
2 toddlers
3 thrive
4 reasonably
5 through
6 out with

5
1 block
2 centre
3 zone
4 mall
5 park
6 space

7
1 depend
2 accept
3 make
4 appreciate
5 concerned
6 considered

UNIT 6

1 Example answers
Possible activities include hiking and mountain climbing in summer and skiing or snowboarding in winter. Other possibilities include cable car rides, and eating and drinking in the hotel with wonderful views.

2
Likes: beautiful setting, views are amazing, food is fantastic
Dislikes: long journey, not cheap, out of the way, sometimes no water

3
1 holiday 2 self-catering 3 view 4 luggage
5 scenery 6 journey 7 airline 8 take

6a Staycations

1
Other possible activities:
At the seaside: waterskiing, swimming, playing beach
volleyball

In the city: shopping, going to clubs, going to the theatre
or cinema
In the country: cycling, fishing, horse riding

3
Students' own ideas

4
1 F (*You could even camp in your garden or at a local campsite.*)
2 T (*things that you might do on holiday – like sightseeing, eating out, going swimming, etc. – but instead, you do them in your local area.*)
3 F (*you get none of the problems associated with travel – no packing to do, no long drives or delays at the airport*)
4 T (*they help to create the feel of a traditional vacation.*)

5
1 they are a cheaper kind of holiday.
2 people spend their money in restaurants, museums, etc.
3 foreign travel.
4 weeklong Japanese vacation (in her own city).

6
1 think, would
2 must
3 mustn't
4 so
5 to go
6 Let's
7 all
8 is
9 too

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1
1 not
2 not wait
3 doesn't think it's
4 not to be
5 Don't
6 don't have to
7 mustn't

2
1 Let's not
2 We don't believe (that)
3 don't have to book a table
4 Don't forget to lock
5 'm afraid not
6 not to spend

3
1 None of 2 neither 3 no 4 either 5 no 6 neither

7
1 not forget 2 guess not 3 not to 4 don't have to 5 no one wants 6 none 7 no

8 Example answers
1 Let's not spend a lot of money on a foreign holiday.
2 Not all of the hotels had rooms available. *or* None of the hotels had rooms available. (Both sentences are possible, but they have different meanings. The first is saying most but not all had rooms available. The second sentence is saying that there are no rooms available anywhere.)
3 I don't think staycations really replace foreign holidays.
4 I imagine not. *or* I don't imagine so.
5 I told them not to wait until the last moment before booking their holiday.
6 Don't take a swimming costume – there's no swimming pool at the hotel.
7 If you don't want to go swimming, then we don't have to.
8 I don't like foreign travel and neither/nor does Sarah.

9 Example answers
1 You don't have to *spend a lot of money / travel far / go abroad* to have a good holiday.
2 In remote places, there are often no *amenities / places to stay / tour guides*, so *take bottled water and toilet paper / take your own tent / buy a guide book.*
3 If you get lost in a new place, try not *to panic/worry*.
Instead, *look at a map / use your phrase book to ask for directions*.
4 Don't be put off by *high prices / bad reviews / bad weather.*
5 I don't think using a travel guidebook *is the best way of finding out about a city*.

6b Voluntourism

1
1 guidebook 5 vaccinations
2 boarding 6 money
3 lotion 7 insurance
4 valid 8 details

Other possible items: buy mobile phone SIM card for foreign country; get international credit card; get visa; pack suitcase

2
Students may suggest: looking after animals on a wildlife reserve; helping in elephant conservation
The audio script says: Volunteers help local people to find ways of making a living that don't involve poaching or killing local wildlife. So ... they help them to plant crops or develop ideas for tourist businesses.

3
b (Katie says: A good holiday is a cultural experience where each side, traveller and host, gives something and takes something.)

4
1 gap
2 head
3 trip
4 bush
5 living
6 heritage

5 Example answers
1 Students may suggest that a change is as good as a rest, that learning new skills and opening your eyes to how others live improves you as a person, and can help you bring a new perspective on your job, or that they don't like the idea of rich people paying to 'educate' poor people.
2 Students may or may not have strong views here. You could argue that it is good for the local economy – a way of spreading wealth to poorer countries. Or you could argue that holiday companies or governments in poorer countries are exploiting people.
3 stay with a local family; study the history and geography of a place; learn the language or other skills such as local cuisine or handicraft skills

6
1 Sentences 2, 5, 6
2 Sentences 1, 3, 4, 7
3 Could people come back with a new skill? Where can listeners find volunteer vacation possibilities? Do they want people without experience just turning up?
4 We use the auxiliary verb from the statement with a pronoun. If there is no auxiliary present, we use *do* or *does* for the present simple and *did* for the past simple.
If the statement is positive, the tag is negative (*It's not … , is it?*), and if the statement is negative, the tag is positive (*The volunteers pay … , don't they?*).
5 *is it?* (6) has falling intonation and *don't they?* (7) has rising intonation.

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4
1 Didn't you like
2 Wasn't
3 Isn't he coming
4 Haven't you eaten
5 Don't you have to
6 Shouldn't

5
1 where the station is
2 what time the museum opens
3 what time you're leaving
4 where you were yesterday evening
5 they're not/they aren't going on holiday again (, are they)
6 who that man is

6
1 aren't you 2 is he 3 could they 4 didn't you
5 are we 6 did she 7 have you 8 hasn't he

7
1 Volunteer holidays are (quite) an interesting idea, aren't they?
2 Surely he doesn't intend to give up his well-paid job in order to travel?
3 Can you remember which travel company you used?
4 Tokyo isn't a cheap city, is it?
5 Didn't it rain a lot when you were in England?
6 You've been to America, haven't you?
7 Do you know if/whether this bus goes to the town centre?
8 You didn't forget your passport, did you?

8a
Falling intonation: the tag questions 1 and 6
Rising intonation: 2, 3, 5, 7 (plus the tag questions 4 and 8)

8b
1 = falling 3 = falling
2 = rising 4 = rising

10
1 I can work for just a few days, can't I?
2 How much does it cost?
3 Surely I have to pay for my accommodation?
4 Can you tell me where I can get the form?
5 You don't have something in Colorado, do you?
6 And can you tell me how long the training is?
7 You don't have any experience of cooking, do you?

6c Unusual places to stay

1 Example answers
hotel/motel – advantages: comfortable, reliable, room service, restaurant; disadvantages: expensive, chain hotels have no atmosphere, no self-catering facilities guesthouse / bed and breakfast – advantages: cheaper than hotels, friendly, a way to meet local people; disadvantages: less comfortable than hotel, feel you are in another person's house, fewer facilities tent – advantages: cheap, can go anywhere, adventurous and fun, good for families; disadvantages: uncomfortable, awful in the rain, time-consuming to put it up, hard work caravan/campervan – advantages: cheap, can take it anywhere, can take lots of things from home, good for families; disadvantages: restricted in where you can go and where you can park it, small and cramped space holiday (self-catering) apartment – advantages: home from home, can cook what you like, space to relax, good for families; disadvantages: expensive, no facilities like a hotel, harder to meet people beach hut – advantages: adventurous, cheap, by the beach, cool; disadvantages: small, few amenities youth hostel – advantages: cheap, you can meet people, great if you are young, gives advice for travellers; disadvantages: uncomfortable, noisy, out of centre of town, often need to share a room with strangers

2 Example answers
comfortable places to stay: period hotels (inside they have large double beds and private bathrooms); cave hotels (the rooms are comfortably furnished with antique furniture) the most disadvantages: prison hotels (sound unpleasant: 'unfriendly, unheated and uncomfortable'); cave hotels (must do without television or fridges); art hotels (rooms can be small and claustrophobic)

3
1 a 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 b 6 b 7 b 8 a

4
Parts of a building: balcony, corridor, porch, saloon, shutters, vaulted ceiling
Pieces of furniture: bench, chest of drawers, fridge

6
b (because it has lots of 'light', amusing, personal comments which you might use in a conversation)

7
PRISON HOTELS: *They are not lying*; *Sound unpleasant?*
It is. Mind you, for $12 per night, what do you expect?
PERIOD HOTELS*: Do you fancy stepping back in time to … ?*; *Bear in mind that …*
CAVE HOTELS*: If you have even more primitive accommodation in mind, why not try … ? Cold, damp, dark? It doesn't have to be*; *… mine had a beautiful oak chest of drawers*; *a less peasant-friendly $300 per night.*
ART HOTELS: *Not in Propeller Island. The decoration is so extreme that you are forced to get into the spirit of it*; *But if you don't mind that, it's the next best thing to …*
Generally speaking, the light and conversational tone encourages people to 'hear' what the writer is saying – it is as if a friend is giving advice. Consequently, the reader is more likely to respond positively to positive recommendations by the writer.

8
Paragraph 1: *Mind you, …* (verb) = used for making something you have just said less strong or less general
Paragraph 2: *Bear in mind (that) …* (noun) = remember or be aware that
Paragraph 3: *If you have … in mind* (noun) = If you were thinking about … *or* If you wanted …
Paragraph 4: *if you don't mind that …* (verb) = if it's not inconvenient or a problem for you that …
1 *in two minds* = undecided
2 *change your mind* = decide to do something different / change your opinion of something
3 *put your mind to it* = think hard about something or work hard to achieve something

4 *have a lot on my mind* = have a lot of concerns or worries to think about
5 (*my*) *mind's gone blank* = I suddenly can't think or Remember

9 Example answers
2 'If you *change your mind* about coming with me, let me know before Friday.' 'No problem. I'll send you a text if I do change my mind.'
3 'I'm sure you can think of a solution if you *put your mind to it*.' 'OK. Thanks. I'll do my best.'
4 'Sorry I haven't got back to you about the weekend. I've *had a lot on my mind* lately.' 'That's OK. We'll probably just stay at home anyway.'
5 'Sorry, I know I've heard his name before, but *my mind's gone blank*.' 'Don't worry. Tell me the next time we meet.'

6d Couch surfing

1 Example answers
Reasons to do couch surfing: free, great way to meet people, a way to find a place to stay in remote places, a way to have an adventure and experience a place 'for real'
Reasons not to do couch surfing: could be unsafe, you will have negative experiences – unfriendly or strange hosts, uncomfortable or noisy night

3
Couch surfer: expressions 1, 3, 4 and 11

4
1 train
2 my car's at the garage that day
3 kind of you
4 you from the town centre
5 a taxi
6 a bus to Stoney Creek
7 sports arena
8 ride
9 give me a call
10 meet you
11 let you know

6e A disappointed customer

2
1 There was no table available in the restaurant at the hotel, and they did not receive the same level of hospitality as regular, full-paying guests.
2 Investigate the matter and ensure that this situation does not arise in future with other guests.
3 Students' own ideas. It seems justified – they had to dine late, no one apologized, and the complainant is not seeking money, but trying to give the hotel useful feedback.

3
1 In formal letters, the writer's address is top right, and the receiver's address is on the left, below the writer's address, just above *Dear Sir/Madam*.
2 In formal letters, the writer signs off *Yours faithfully* when starting the letter *Dear Sir/Madam*. If the writer uses the receiver's name (e.g. *Dear Ms Hughes*), the writer signs off *Yours sincerely*.
3 in the opening sentence and paragraph
4 in the closing paragraph
5 In a formal email, the address of both writer and recipient would not be included, and the sender would type their name at the end rather than sign it. The sender would complete the *Subject* section of the email (or the *Re:* section of the email if it is a reply) with a very brief explanation of the purpose of the email, and would also consider whether the email should be *cc'ed*, or copied, perhaps to head office or someone more senior to the recipient.

4a
1 express my dissatisfaction with
2 we were informed
3 a discounted offer
4 receive
5 After some discussion with
6 opted to dine
7 wished
8 my principal concern
9 investigate
10 ensure

4b
2 I **informed** the receptionist that I **had reserved the room** for two nights, not one.
3 After **some discussion with** the manager, she **apologized** and promised to **investigate** the problem with the shower. **However**, no action was taken.
4 I would have expected that the safety of the guests **was / would be the principal concern of the staff**.
5 Given the **inconvenience** this caused us, we expected **some compensation**.

6 The manager said no other rooms were **vacant**, but if the opportunity **arose**, she would move us.

6f The unexpected beauty of travelling solo

1 Example answers
Benefits of travelling alone: you can go where you like, stay where you like, spend what you like; you can meet other travellers or locals easily; you can spend time taking photos, writing your blog, etc.; you don't have the arguments you have when you are with somebody else
Benefits of travelling with someone else: you can share your experiences; you can have fun – going out, making jokes, etc. you have someone to talk to – especially when eating out; it is cheaper to stay somewhere when you can share a room

3
1 cities, beaches, a festival
2 It seems that he planned the trip with his girlfriend, but
for some reason she couldn't come.

4
1 T (*I was really excited*) but it could be argued F (*you*
know that I couldn't come. I had to stay.)
2 F (*you were really nervous about going by yourself*)
3 F (*I just want to know you're OK*)
4 F (*I know what happened was really tough and I know that you blame me*)
5 T (*I guess you're still angry or maybe you just don't want to talk to anyone right now.*)
6 T (*I bet you've taken some great shots with your camera. I know you never go anywhere without it.*)
7 F (*Just stay safe and hope you're having a great time.*)
8 F (he calls her)

5 Example answers
It seems likely that the man and woman were in a relationship and there was a problem: she had to stay.
Perhaps because they had an argument, or a disagreement about where their relationship was going.

7

Types of Transport	Types of weather	Activities
train tram skateboarding bus boat walking bicycle metro	sun blue sky snow rain	driving walking walking a dog walking in a park playing the saxophone fire-dancing biking performing stunts on a bike high-wire playing the drums nightclub/dancing beach volleyball taking photographs clearing leaves

8a
1 b 2 c 3 a 4 a 5 c

8b Example answers
1 The thing I find most weird about people and their
phones is when they *look at them even when they are*
with friends.
2 It's very tough to *lose your job / get over a failed*
relationship.
3 I can't figure out why *bad things happen.*

Unit 6 Review

1 Example answers
1 Do you know where *this place is / this photo was taken*?
2 It looks *really attractive, doesn't it*?
3 Have you ever *visited a place similar to this*?

2
1 aren't you
2 not to go
3 don't I find
4 isn't it
5 don't you think
6 don't want to stay
7 hope it doesn't rain
8 hope not
9 you'll stay *or* you are going to stay
10 haven't you decided
11 don't think I'll use *or* 'm not thinking of using

12 won't have to worry

3
She's from Poland. She's going to travel around the north of Poland. She's going to do this because she wants to find out more about her own country and see some places she's always wanted to go to.

4
Students' own answers

5
1 off 2 have 3 taken 4 valid
5 vaccinations *or* vaccinated 6 bear

6
1 h 2 f 3 e 4 a 5 g 6 b 7 c 8 d

UNIT 7

1 Example answers
Polite/thoughtful behaviour: helping people with heavy bags; giving up a seat for an old person or a pregnant woman; offering help to tourists who don't know where to get off; allowing someone to get on or off the train before you Rude/inconsiderate behaviour: pushing; talking loudly (especially on a phone); having a big bag (especially on your back) and not looking where you are going; eating hot or smelly food; standing near the door and blocking people; staying in a seat when older people don't have one; playing loud music that people can hear through your headphones

2
1 Students' own answers
2 Possible answer: The 'Oshiya' – people employed to push commuters into the crowded car – is perhaps the most surprising behaviour.

3
1 switch 2 interrupt; Raise 3 stare 4 chew 5 show

7a Cruel to be kind

1 Example answers
This is probably a picture of a mother and her daughter.
The girl's playing/practising her cello. The mother may be saying something to her daughter about doing her cello practice. Perhaps the girl is making too many mistakes. The girl's paying attention to what her mother is saying.

2 Example answers
There are many possible points of view, but as an example, students could argue that practising a musical instrument should be left to the child (otherwise they will hate it and become resentful), but that doing homework should be controlled strongly (otherwise they will fall behind at school).

3 Example answers
1 A 'tiger mother' is a strict and ambitious mother, who takes an honest and direct approach to parenting.
2 They are strict and control these things a lot. For example, children have to do homework and music practice before they can watch TV, play computer games or go out with friends; top grades at school are expected.
3 Tiger mothers are more strict; western parents are softer (less strict) and give their children praise, even if they don't do things to a high standard.
4 Her children get top grades at school and are proficient at violin and piano.

4
1 *bring up* = to look after (and be responsible for) children until they become adult;
educate = to teach, often at school, college or university
2 *praise good behaviour* = to say nice things about something someone has done;
reward good behaviour = to give a person something because they have done something well
3 *rebel against* = to oppose someone in authority – in this case, parents;
disobey = to deliberately do the opposite of what someone asks you to do, or to deliberately not follow a rule
4 *encourage* = to suggest in a positive way or try to persuade your children that it would be good to do something, or try to give them confidence to do something;
force = to make your children do something (that they don't want to do)
5 *give in to* = to finally agree with someone (when previously you have been arguing about something) or finally agree to do something;

spoil = to always let children have everything they want, so that they learn only to think of themselves
6 *nag* = to frequently talk to someone in a critical way, often trying to get them to do something they don't want to do;
tell someone off = to tell someone they have done something wrong, usually in an angry or critical way
7 *shame* = to say things (about someone) which makes that person feel embarrassed or bad about a particular situation;
punish = to give someone a punishment (something unpleasant) or make them suffer because they have broken the rules (or the law)

5
1 zero = *if* + present simple, present simple
first = *if* + present tense, *will* + infinitive
2a zero conditional
2b first conditional
3 the zero conditional sentences
4 *unless* = if not
as long as = (only) on the condition that

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1
1 If you won't **don't** book a ticket before you go, you won't get a seat at the concert.
2 If I was **am** late to my lesson, the teacher gets angry.
3 It's dangerous to drive when it will snow **snows** hard.
4 When I finish working, I'll call you.
5 You did **'ll do** better in your exams, if you study hard now.
6 The football match will be cancelled, if the weather is bad.

2
1 You won't get the job unless you practise for your interview.
2 You can borrow my car as long as you promise to be careful.
3 You can go out as long as you finish all your homework.
4 Unless she works hard, she'll never be successful.
5 You can borrow my umbrella as long as you remember to give it back.
6 Unless you practise every day, you won't get better at playing the piano.
7 We can go out for a picnic as long as it doesn't rain.

3
1 g – Please call me as soon as you **get** this message.
2 a – Before they go out for a walk this morning, **they'll have** something to eat.
3 b – I'll wait with you at the station until your train **arrives**.
4 d – While you're cleaning the house, I'**ll take** the dog out for a walk.
5 e – You'll never be able to run the marathon unless you **start** training.
6 f – After he finishes work, he'**ll join** his friends at the gym.
7 c – I always get a headache when I **don't drink** enough water.

6
1 carries on; will ruin
2 become; don't have
3 We'll go; you've finished
4 is misbehaving; is
5 are; is
6 is; tells
7 have; will try
8 always feel; see

7
Present

8
1 I'll go and get some milk before the shop closes.
2 She's going to stay in her job until she finds / has found a better one.
3 I won't be able to call you while I'm driving.
4 She's going to / She'll meet us after she finishes / after she's finished work.
5 As soon as everyone has boarded / boards the plane, we'll be able to leave.
6 I won't make a decision until I've spoken to Emma about it.
7 I'll have to take the bus to work while the car is being repaired.
8 Dinner will be ready for you when you get home.

9
1 until 2 as long as 3 after 4 Unless 5 if 6 while

10 Example answers
1 you won't be able to go out and play with your friends.
/ you'll be hungry later. / you'll have to eat it cold for breakfast.

2 they have children themselves. / they become parents themselves. / they grow up.
3 you'll get good grades. / you'll be able to go to university. / you'll find school more rewarding.
4 you'll have a better relationship with them. / you won't be able to discipline them. / you'll end up spoiling them.
5 they have found a job. / they feel they are ready to leave. / they have found their own place.
6 I don't mind what (job) they do. / I'm happy.

11 Example answers
'Don't eat with your mouth open.' – *This is a good rule – it's important to have good table manners.*
'Always say please and thank you.' – *This is good – you should be polite and think of others.*
'Sit still.' – *This is too restrictive for young children – they should feel free to express themselves.*
'Hold Mummy or Daddy's hand when you cross the road.' – *I think this is a sensible road safety rule.*

7b A matter of taste

1 Example answers
I've eaten crocodile. I ate it because I was on holiday in Africa and it seemed like an adventurous thing to do. It tasted like chicken – it was quite nice, actually.

2
1 meat and fat (seal, walrus, reindeer, whale skin and blubber, frozen fish)
2 The speaker is surprised that a diet of just meat and fat can be 'enough'.

3
1 a 2 c 3 c 4 a 5 b 6 a

4
Students' own answers
Students may say that processed food should be avoided because they contain cheap, unhealthy fats and lots of salt and sugar. Processed foods students may miss include sweets, biscuits, crisps and soft drinks but also bacon, breakfast cereals and tinned vegetables.

5
a 2, 3, 4 b 4 c 1 d 5 e 6

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4
1 I would cook with my mother a lot when I was young.
2 We used to live in the town centre until two years ago.
3 He didn't use to like drinking coffee before a long run.
4 When they were little, their grandma would take them to the cinema once a month.
5 Did you use to have a best friend at school?
6 For years, I would visit my aunt in Lima every summer.
7 Our football coach would make us run for twenty minutes before each session.

5
1 I'm used to making speeches
2 I'm getting used to commuting
3 wasn't used to eating
4 Are you used to wearing
5 got used to living
6 's not used to cooking

6
1 used to dream
2 wasn't used to seeing
3 get used to living
4 got used to taking
5 I'm not used to waking up *or* I haven't got used to waking up
6 I'm used to trying or I've got used to trying
7 get used to doing

6
1 do not usually finish
2 get used to
3 are used to eating
4 usually assumes
5 used to sit
6 usually eat
7 get used to dining
8 used to be
9 didn't use to eat
10 usually have
11 used to eat
12 would go

7
1 used to eat
2 usually have
3 used to take; get used to
4 would hide *or* used to hide
5 used to have; was used to eating (*or* 'm used to eating *or* usually eat)

8
Students' own answers

10
1 Snacks and sweets
almonds, a chocolate bar, crisps,
(boiled sweets, popcorn)
2 Fruit and Vegetables
cucumber, lettuce, raspberries,
(strawberries, carrots)
3 Dairy products
yoghurt, (milk, cheese)
4 Breakfast cereals
muesli, (cornflakes, puffed rice)
5 Sauces
ketchup, (mayonnaise, brown sauce)
6 Soft drinks
fruit juice, fizzy water, (cordial,
lemonade)
7 Protein-rich foods
almonds, eggs, lamb, tuna,
yoghurt, (cheese, lentils)

7c Cultural conventions

1
Students' own answers

2
personal space = how close we are used to standing or sitting next to other people
turn-taking = the 'rules' of conversation – how long you speak for and how long the other person waits before responding

3
B

4
1 misunderstanding or offence (e.g. the American man at the airport who felt uncomfortable because someone sat right next to him)
2 'contact' culture = a cultural group who are more likely to touch each other or stand close to each other; 'noncontact' cultures = the opposite
3 There is very little scientific evidence.
4 Nordic countries are on the extreme of turn-taking – they allow the longest gaps between speaking.
5 0.2 seconds
6 As human beings, we find contrasts entertaining.

5
1 exaggerated (line 3)
2 offence (line 23)
3 anecdotal (line 28)
4 scale (line 47)
5 minimal (line 58)
6 the norm (line 62)

6 Example answers
The question: Are cultural differences in communication real or something imagined or exaggerated?
Yes, he does answer the question – he thinks these differences are exaggerated: *How do these stories with exaggerated differences come about?* and that *we must be cautious when we make comparisons and bear in mind that our similarities are, in fact, much greater than our differences*.

7 Example answers
1 One reason could be that when it comes to personal space and waiting for a response we are very sensitive to any variation from the norm. But [the writer suspects] that the main reason is, as human beings, we find contrasts entertaining.
2 We should bear in mind that our similarities are, in fact, much greater than our differences. Scientific data, for example, shows that there is very little cultural difference in the actual time delays in turn-taking.

8
1 difference
2 same
3 different
4 different
5 difference
6 same
Idioms that mean the same: *all the same to me, makes no difference to me*
Idioms that are opposites: *a completely different matter, one and the same thing*

10
Students' own answers

11
Students' own answers

7d Wedding customs

1
1 stag do
2 hen do

3 reception
4 bride
5 groom
6 veil
7 engagement
8 fiancé(e)

2 Example answers
Pre-wedding customs in the UK: hen do, booking the venue, inviting friends or relatives to be bridesmaids, setting up a wedding list, fitting the dress, sending out the invitations, getting your hair done

3
The bride and female family members and friends attend the event, and the women celebrate with music, song and dance.

4
1 a few nights
2 last evening
3 sadness (too)
4 end of life

7b
decision /ʒ/ eastern /s/ lose /z/ plans /z/ rings /z/ single /s/ surprise /s/, /z/ usual /ʒ/
Other possibilities:
/ʒ/: casual, vision
/s/: loose, parks
/z/: rose, hands

7e Firework festival

1 Example answers
The photo shows unusual, large statues or figures in the streets of a city. It appears that these huge characters are burned in the streets, possibly as part of a festival or parade.

2
a *Las Fallas* or the Festival of fire
b 15th–19th March
c marks the beginning of spring / welcomes in the new season (spring)
d the *ninots* or statues
e parades, music, food and drink, fireworks
f burning of the statues at midnight on the last night of the festival

3
1 unusual, exciting, joyful, extraordinary, creative, spectacular, unique, noisy
2 the impression of an exciting and spectacular festival

4a
1
the festival in general: location (Valencia, Spain), what it consists of (statues, parades, music, food, fireworks) and when it takes place (beginning of spring) the beginning of spring: a description of what the beginning of spring represents (everything bad is burned to welcome the new season)
the *ninot* statues: size (as tall as houses) and what they are made of (cardboard, wood and plaster), and examples of what they might be of (characters from real life)
the characters from real life: politicians, celebrities the celebrations: how long these go on (two days), what people do (drink, eat paella, watch fireworks, have fun) the final display: when (at midnight), what happens (the statues are set on fire) and a description (unique and noisy)

2
one of the most unusual and exciting festivals in the world; *a joyful mixture*; *extraordinary statues called* ninots … *as tall as houses*; *unique and very noisy* – adjectives
marks the beginning of spring; *they have taken months to build and costs thousands of Euros*; *the traditional local dish* – an explanation
parades, music, food and fireworks; *made of cardboard, wood and plaster*; *drinking, eating paella ... watching fireworks and … having fun* – a list *like politicians and celebrities* – an example

4b Example answers
1 main, large, huge, colourful
2 chatting, singing, dancing, looking at the sights (as they go)
3 tacos, Chinese food, speciality foods, local dishes
4 the weather is warmer, children are on holiday, the sea is a pleasant temperature

7f Eating insects

1
Optional step 1 example answer:
The photo shows a stick with candy on the end (perhaps toffee or chocolate). On the candy are some sort of insect larvae or worms. A candy man is a person who makes or sells candy – the mission might be to make and sell this unusual type of insect-candy.
1 and 2

A mealworm (long, fat larvae that fishermen use to catch fish)
B fly (or housefly – they are usually black and are annoying and buzz at windows or around the room)
C mosquito (small, buzzing creatures that bite you in the night and can carry malaria – one of the world's biggest killers)
D caterpillar (the larvae of butterflies or moths; they are hairy and crawl slowly along leaves on little legs)
E cricket (green insects that often swarm in large numbers; they make a clicking noise; they have long back legs and can jump huge distances)
F cockroach (big, black beetle with a very strong body; they often infest kitchens; they have high resistance to radiation)

2b
1 b 2 e 3 a 4 c 5 d

4
1 Asia, Africa, Australia and Latin America
2 No, it dates back to the earliest humans.
3 Because producing a pound of insects (e.g. caterpillar) takes fewer resources than producing a pound of beef, for example.
4 Yes – they are full of (*brim with*) vitamins and minerals.

5
1 mealworms
2 (good) cricket
3 crickets
4 mealworms (and a scorpion garnish)
5 cockroach

6
1 California (Pismo Beach)
2 for more than a decade
3 Because from an early age, parents teach children to avoid insects.
4 more than 1,400 insect species
5 where the cockroach has been

7a
1 b 2 c 3 a 4 a 5 c

7b Example answers
Students' own ideas, but some possibilities include:
1 The fashion for *criticizing celebrities* is anything but new.
2 I can't stomach *violent films. Please don't make me watch one!*
3 My friend disagreed with me about *living abroad*, but I was able to win her over by saying *how exciting it is to learn about new people and cultures*.

Unit 7 Review

1
1 are used to eating
2 will get
3 usually takes
4 start
5 used to eat
6 would
7 get used to
8 feel
9 used to be

2
eating dinner late; eating a small breakfast; eating a big lunch; eating a lot of meat

3
ate (= present simple for single or repeated events in the past)
or *used to eat* (= 'use to' for a repeated past action, habit or situation)
or *would eat* (= a repeated action or habit, but not a situation, in the past)

5
1 interrupt
2 stare
3 chewing
4 Switch off
5 consideration
6 personal

6
1 spoil (the others are ways of telling someone you don't like their behaviour)
2 educate (the others are what parents or guardians do at home and primarily involve caring, *educate* usually happens at school and refers to learning)
3 shame (it's a negative word, the others are positive ways to respond to someone's behaviour)
4 cheese (is a type of protein, the others are carbohydrate)
5 engagement (it's the act of agreeing to get married, all the others are party-like events)
6 cucumber (EITHER because all the others are things you might have for breakfast OR because it contains a /ju:/ sound cucumber, while all the others are just /u:/)

7 veil (it's something the bride wears at a wedding, the others are people)
8 posture (it's the only noun, the others are verbs)

7
1 b 2 f 3 g 4 h 5 a 6 d 7 c 8 e

UNIT 8

2
I want to … plant a tree, fix my kitchen tap, live up to others' expectations, be a good parent. A lot of people have an ambition to travel and to learn another language.

3
1 goal (note that *hope* could also be used)
2 ambition (note that *goal* could also be used)
3 hope

4
1 come 2 achieve 3 live 4 have 5 fulfil

5
Students' own answers

8a Rise of the 'rocket girls'

1
1 They were female mathematicians who worked on the lunar project at NASA's Jet Propulsion Lab (JPL) in California in the 1960s.
2 They wanted to be engineers, but didn't have the necessary qualifications.

2
1 famous *or* well-known
2 humans
3 miss
4 computers
5 well *or* closely
6 engineers

3
do mathematical calculations (1 – performing work or a task)
made the smallest mistake (4 – fixed expressions)
made the decision (4 – fixed expressions)
made a special work environment (2 – creating something)
doing something really valuable (3 – *do* + an object pronoun, e.g. *something, it, that*)
1 do
2 make
3 do
4 make

4
1 make; do
2 doing; made
3 do; make
4 made; do
5 doing; making

5
1 present or future; imagined situation
2 past; past
3 present; past
4 past; present

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1
1 had; 'd/would take
2 'd/would have worn; 'd/had known
3 'd/would go; had
4 wouldn't have chosen; hadn't encouraged
5 spent; wouldn't be
6 'd/would have done; 'd/had practised

2
1 d (ii) 2 a (i) 3 b (ii) 4 f (i) 5 c (i) 6 e (ii)

3
1 hadn't left; wouldn't be
2 spoke; 'd/would have understood
3 'd/would come; hadn't; seen
4 lived; 'd/would have gone
5 would be; hadn't met
6 weren't/wasn't; 'd/would have been able

6
2 Third conditional sentence
Situation = *None of the engineers were men,*
Result = *so it was a special working environment.*
3 Mixed second and third conditional sentence
Situation = *I am bad / am not good at maths,*
Result = *so I didn't study physics at university.*
4 Mixed third and second conditional sentence
Situation = *I haven't read Nathalia Holt's book,*
Result = *so I don't know all the facts about the rocket girls.*

7

1 If they had given me a work visa, I would be able to (*or* could) work here legally.
2 If we lived closer to the city, we would see our friends more often. *or* If we didn't live a long way from the city, we would/could see our friends more often.
3 If I had understood the film, I wouldn't have walked out before the end *or* I would have stayed until the end.
4 If I was/were (more) used to the cold weather, I wouldn't have had to put on an extra jumper.
5 Going on holiday wouldn't be so expensive if we didn't have three children *or* if we had fewer children.
6 If she hadn't done (so) well in her law exams, she wouldn't (now) be working for a top legal firm (now).
7 I would have phoned you if I hadn't been waiting for another call.
8 If I was/were angry about what you did, I would have said something.
Note that it is possible for students to switch the clauses in these sentences (e.g. *I would be able to work here legally if they had given me a work visa*; *If we didn't have three children, going on holiday wouldn't be so expensive*).

8a

Possible ways of completing the sentences:
1 was/were; 'd/would
2 have; 'd been / had been
3 'd/had; would have / would've / 'd have
4 'd/had; 'd/would
What is heard in the recording:
1 *were* (weak form); *'d* (contraction of *would*)
2 *have* (weak form); *'d been* (contraction of *had*; weak form of *been*)
3 *'d* (contraction of *had*); *'d've* (contraction of *would*; contraction of *have*)
4 *'d* (contraction of *had*); *'d* (contraction of *would*)

9 Example answers

1 If I hadn't had such a good English teacher, perhaps I wouldn't be here now / wouldn't have passed my exams.
2 If I were more ambitious, perhaps I would go for that job in New York / would have become an architect.
3 I wouldn't be doing what I do today, if my parents hadn't supported me.
4 If I had studied economics instead of English, I'd be better off now.
5 If I hadn't met Jane, I wouldn't have got married.
6 I'd recommend anyone to watch/read *War and Peace*. If I hadn't watched/read it, I wouldn't be the person I am today.

8b I wish I could…

1 Example answers

A *telecommunications engineer* is responsible for designing and overseeing the installation of telecommunications equipment and facilities, such as complex electronic switching systems, IP data systems and radio systems.
A *conservationist* is someone who works to protects the environment and wildlife (there are five big cats: lions, leopards, tigers, jaguars and snow leopards).
A *geologist* is a scientist who studies the matter that makes up the Earth as well as the processes and history that have shaped it.
A *geographer* studies Earth's natural environment and human society.
A *biologist* studies living things such as humans, animals and bacteria, to gain a better understanding of how living things work and how external factors influence each organism.
An *astrophysicist* uses science to investigate the nature of stars, planets and solar systems, rather than their positions or motions in space.
A *filmmaker* makes films (the term is often used to describe people who make documentaries or short films – *director* is usually used with someone who makes feature films).

2

1 electrician
2 economist
3 baker
4 firefighter
5 lawyer
6 translator
7 historian
8 receptionist
9 librarian
10 business consultant

3

1 invisibility / to be invisible
2 to be able to fly
3 the ability to make people (magically) understand (what you're trying to say)
4 to be invisible

5 teleporting or to be able to travel any place I wanted to
6 to be invisible
7 to read other people's minds
8 to turn anything into any kind of food I wanted

4
1 craziest
2 picture
3 frustrated
4 see
5 air miles
6 White House
7 turn it off
8 awesome

5
Students' own ideas

6
1 F (The speakers are talking about a wish for the present; they are referring to a situation that is unreal or unlikely.)
2 F (*If only* is used to express a strong wish that things could be different – it means the same as *I wish*, but is stronger.)
3 F (the speaker is expressing a wish about a past situation.)
4 T
5 T

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4
1 were/was
2 didn't have to
3 lived
4 could
5 weren't
6 saw / could see

5
1 I'd had
2 didn't have to
3 had taken
4 there were
5 wouldn't make

6
1 wouldn't keep
2 'd/had learned
3 wouldn't shout
4 'd/would clean
5 hadn't left
6 'd/had bought

7
1 had
2 hadn't done
3 you'd taken
4 remembered
5 could remember

8
1 'd/had learned
2 was/were
3 wasn't/weren't
4 hadn't/had not gone
5 would hurry up
6 knew
7 wasn't/weren't
8 would stop
9 could sing
10 had baked

9
1 wasn't/weren't so far away
2 was/were warmer
3 was/were cheaper
4 were/would be quieter

11 Example answers
A new job:
I don't feel confident. ➜ If only I felt more confident.
Nobody speaks to me. ➜ I wish people would speak to me.
It's hard work. ➜ I wish it wasn't such hard work.
A new course:
I don't understand the teacher. ➜ I wish I understood the teacher.
Some of the topics are boring. ➜ If only the topics were more interesting.

8c Saving Madagascar

1 Example answers
How big is Madagascar?
How much of its flora and fauna is found nowhere else on Earth?
What is produced on Madagascar?
How many people live on Madagascar?
How many different species of lemur live only on Madagascar?
How many different ethnic groups live on Madagascar?
How long does it take a rosewood tree to reach maturity?
How many tonnes of ebony and rosewood were exported in 2009?

2
1 the forests / the (rosewood and ebony) trees / wood
2 The trees are cut down (with hand axes) and are transported away by river to be shipped to China, Europe and America.
3 the collection of medicinal plants which are then sold to foreign companies like Chanel; guiding tourists to see/ photograph the lemurs; the setting up of a wild orchid conservatory that tourists pay to visit

3
1 c 2 a 3 b 4 b 5 c 6 c 7 c 8 b

4
1 *nature has given Madagascar* ***incredible riches*** (lines 3–4), *visitors …* ***wide-eyed with amazement and delight*** (lines 11–12)
2 *the island's* ***desperate situation*** (line 13), *In this* ***bleak landscape*** (line 54), *the* ***darkness*** (line 55)
3 ***Alarmed*** *ecologists …* (line 21)
4 *the loggers who* ***continued to rob the forests*** … (line 30)
5 *The wood from these* ***majestic*** *trees* (line 33)
6 *It is* ***dangerous*** *and* ***back-breaking*** *work* (line 40)
7 *bring down a tree that has* ***stood tall for many centuries*** *… drag …* (lines 41–42) *not the only* ***victims*** (line 47)
8 *the* ***greed*** *of Madagascar's rosewood industry* (line 66)

5 Example answers
A possible rewrite of the first paragraph:
Madagascar is the world's fourth largest island at over 225,000 square miles. Although all islands have their own unique ecosystems, Madagascar's ecosystem is unique.
Roughly ninety per cent of its animal and plant life is not found anywhere else. Its baobab trees and lemurs look particularly unusual.

6
1 unique 2 delight 3 alarmed 4 majestic
5 back-breaking 6 bleak

7 Example answers
Port Meadow is a **beautiful** area of 'common land', which means it belongs to the community, right in the heart of Oxford. It is a place where locals can **celebrate** nature and **escape** the pollution and **chaos** of the city. Yet in recent years, the council has allowed **greedy** developers to build closer and closer to the edge of it. The developers have **failed to show any sympathy** to how these buildings affect their surroundings. They are only interested in how they can get the **maximum profit** from each development.
The result is a number of **giant, ugly** tower blocks that have **destroyed** the **unspoilt** views across the meadow. It is an environmental **crime** and should be stopped before further **damage** is done.

8d Choices

2

Choice	Preference	Reason
1 *drive* 2 be driven (by his friend)	2	Feels tired
1 pasta 2 *Indian food (from takeaway)*	1	*prefers simple food to spicy food / likes simple food more than spicy food*
1 a walk in old town 2 *go to a museum*	1	*the weather's going to be sunny / it's going to be sunny*
1 see a film 2 *go to a music festival (in the park)*	2	More fun
1 *only be able to shout* 2 only whisper	Can't say	*either would be really annoying (for other people)*

3
1 to 2 more than 3 had 4 only be able 5 not go
6 drove 7 were 8 'd 9 would 10 to

5
1 never eat; never eat
2 to have
3 gave; said
4 giving; receiving (*to give* or *to receive* is also possible here)
5 be; not be; have
6 gave; to earn

6
Students' own answers

8e A wish for change

1 Example answers
People may read comments to find out what range of views there are, or out of interest or curiosity, or to see how their user group feels. People may ignore comments as they are often ill-informed, irrelevant or annoying.

2
1 Valerie Dupeyrat, an energy services advisor; a blog about the waste in hotels
2 She wanted to highlight energy waste in other areas of modern life.
3 Students' own answers

3
a paragraph 2
b paragraph 3
c paragraph 1
d paragraph 1
How the comment is organized:
1) a reference to the article it's commenting on and a summary of the problem
2) examples that illustrate the problem
3) a recommendation or request for action

4
(*It would*) *be better to (mention*) = c
(*try to*) *go one better* (*than*) = d
they should know better = a
We would be better off = b

5a
She says that lights are left on all night, and towels are used once and then sent to the laundry.

5b
the doors of shops are left open (so hot air escapes); lights in office buildings are left on at night; there are enormous flashing advertising screens (in town); cooling cabinets in supermarkets are completely open; her children leave their computers on when they go out and their phone chargers plugged in with no phone on the other end

6 Example answers
Trains which never run on time / are cancelled/ overcrowded/dirty/expensive
Mobile phones that lose battery charge too quickly / have loud ringtones / run out of memory TV shows about pointless/unimportant/irritating things
Supermarket food that has got too much packaging / is full of additives / has been imported from distant countries
Computer programs which crash all the time or don't work / are confusing to use / frequently need updating

7 Example answers
I found your article about trains which do not run on time very interesting, but I think this is only one part of a wider problem: that trains nowadays do not offer a good service.
I think there are a number of key issues: tickets are often overpriced; the trains themselves are often full of litter – there are not enough litter bins, and these are not emptied frequently enough; the onboard toilets are often dirty or out of order; and finally, on busy services, you can often not even get a seat. The train companies should know better.
What can the train companies do about it? Just increasing the price of tickets is not satisfactory. The train companies need to improve the services that go with train travel, and they should pay a fine if the services that they promise are not provided. (144 words)

8f What would you do if money didn't matter?

1
Students' own ideas

2b
1 b 2 d 3 a 4 e 5 c

3
1 What do you desire? / What do I desire?
2 He says you will spend your life completely wasting your time: you'll be doing things you don't like doing in order to go on living, that is to go on doing things you don't like doing …

4
1 college students
2 painters, writers
3 satisfaction, happiness
4 really want to do
5 stupid, a waste of time

5
1 It's better to have a short life that is full of what you like doing than a long life spent in a miserable way.

2 You can eventually become a master of it (and then you'll be able to get a good fee for whatever it is).
3 There will always be someone who is interested in the same things as you.
4 We're teaching our children to live the same sort of lives we're living.

6a
1 c 2 a 3 a 4 b 5 a

6b Example answers
1 I haven't the faintest idea where *to start looking for jobs / I put my glasses.*
2 If you keep trying out different jobs, eventually *you will find the one you like the most / get bored of changing jobs / know what you want to do.*
3 I don't know how long I will go on *looking for a job / working for this company / living with my parents.*

Unit 8 Review

1
waterproof and windproof clothing; a power cable with lots of sockets; seasickness tablets

2
1 I wish I could express in words how incredible it was.
2 It would be better if they made this a hiking tour.
3 I wish I had looked at this forum (myself) before I left.
4 I would have got cold and wet if I hadn't taken a lot of waterproof and windproof clothing.
5 If they had had more power points, that wouldn't have been (so) important.
6 If I had known they had a good laundry service on the boat, I would have taken fewer clothes / I wouldn't have taken so many clothes.

3
1 a describes a state you don't like (but can't change)
b describes an action that you want to happen to change something (but isn't always possible)
2 a refers to the past consequence of an earlier event
b refers to a present consequence of a past event

4
1 did (true)
2 did (true)
3 made (false – the calculations had to be extremely accurate)
4 did; did (not stated in the reading text)
5 make (false – the women formed close working relationships and helped each other)
6 made (false – it was Macie Roberts, one of the group's early leaders)
7 made (true)

5
1 a **bleak** desert landscape
2 **back-breaking** work
3 a **unique** experience
4 the **delight** on her face
5 he was **alarmed** by the news
6 a **majestic** animal

6
1 rather
2 prefer
3 mind
4 would
5 to
6 off
7 rather
8 didn't

UNIT 9

1 Example answers
Possibilities: there is a lack of hotel accommodation in
the city; this is an inexpensive place to spend the night;
people are at the university for a course; people are at the
university to visit their children; there has been a natural
disaster of some kind and people have left their homes

2
1 so that they can be near their children in their first few days at college (when they may be anxious)
2 Many Chinese families are not particularly well-off so the parents couldn't afford to stay in a hotel.
3 Students' own answers. The speaker thinks the behaviour of the parents is 'impressive'.

3 Example answers
national or local newspapers (online or in print), TV, radio, magazines, social media, websites, word of mouth, blogs, local noticeboards

4
1 via Facebook and Twitter
2 Students' own answers
3 Students' own answers

9a A life revealed

1
The words which do not fit:
1 denied 2 thank 3 offered 4 persuaded 5 complain 6 criticized 7 convinced 8 threatened

2
1 Students' own answers
2 Afghanistan; the girl in the first picture is around twelve years old; the woman in the second picture is around 29 years old
3 They are the same person and the photos were taken at different times.

3
Steve McCurry was reporting on the lives of Afghan refugees in a camp in Pakistan in 1984 when he took the first photo. He returned in 2002 to follow up on the story.

4
1 he was a stranger. (*or* she'd never had her photo/picture taken before.)
2 Steve McCurry admits thinking at the time that his picture was nothing special.
3 time and hardship had erased her youth and her skin was weathered.
4 it is (very) hard. (*or* it has been (very) hard.)

5
she agreed to let him. (*agree* + *to* + infinitive)
he admits thinking at the time that his picture was nothing special. (*admit* + *-ing*)
Her intense expression warned us not to ignore the victims of war ... (*warn somebody* + *to* + infinitive)
In 2002, National Geographic *persuaded McCurry to return to Pakistan ...* (*persuade somebody* + *to* + infinitive)
He offered to fetch her from her home in the Tora Bora mountains. (*offer* + *to* + infinitive)
He blamed the war for forcing them ... out of their homeland. (*blame something/somebody* + *for* + *-ing*) *and begged people to give her food and blankets*. (*beg somebody* + *to* + infinitive)
she does not complain about having had a hard life. (*complain about* + *-ing*)
There are three basic verbs patterns:
1 verb (+ someone) + *to* + infinitive
2 verb + *-ing*
3 verb (+ someone) + preposition + *-ing*

6
verb + *to* + infinitive: *agree, offer*
verb + someone + *to* + infinitive: *warn, persuade, beg*
verb + *-ing*: *admit*
verb + preposition + *-ing*: *complain*
verb + someone/something + preposition + *-ing*: *blame*

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1
1 b 2 f 3 a 4 d 5 c 6 e

2
1 recommended visiting
2 threatened to leave
3 apologized for being
4 invited me/us
5 advised her to go
6 encouraged me to learn

3
1 eliminating
2 to watch
3 to stop
4 to recycle
5 to do
6 to introduce
7 starting

7
Yes, you can.
I thought at the time that my picture was nothing special.
Don't ignore the victims of war.
Please return to Pakistan.
Shall I fetch her? / I can fetch her. / I'll fetch her.
The war forced us out of our homeland.
Please give me food and blankets. (*or* I beg you to give me food and blankets.)
I haven't had such a hard life. / I've had a hard life, but I'm not angry/upset about it.

8
1 of being 2 acting 3 for doing 4 to take

5 to pose 6 to let 7 on being 8 to asking
9 to talk 10 getting

9
2 She encouraged me to consider a career in journalism.
3 She accused him of always putting his own interests first.
4 She suggested waiting to see what he said first.
5 She promised to look at my article when it was finished.
6 She apologized for not introducing me to her boss.
7 She urged people to make up their own minds.
8 She offered to lend me her camera.

10
Students' own answers

9b And finally…

1
1 encouraging (*inspiring* is also possible here, but is usually used to describe a story that makes you feel you can achieve good things)
2 amusing
3 inspiring
4 astonishing
5 charming; engaging

2 Example answers
encouraging: medical/scientific/technological progress
amusing: animals or young people doing crazy things
inspiring: stories about people raising money for charities
astonishing: unusual weather stories, scientific discoveries
charming: stories about unusual family events
engaging: interesting mysteries

3 Example answers
Here is a sample of key words and phrases you could expect students to note:
Story 1: refugee … Germany … called hero – €150,000 to police … in wardrobe … right thing … police look for true owner … financial reward (three per cent of money found – €4,500).
Story 2: police … riot shield … sledge down hill … Oxford … Christmas … heavy snow … actions filmed … posted on YouTube … liked by public … commanding officer not amused … criticized … to be disciplined.
Story 3: Latvian scientist in UK … drugs … live to be a hundred … US drugs company The Life Extension Foundation … slow down ageing process … Dr Zhavoronkov tests drugs on himself … 37 … feels younger.

4
1 He was entitled to three per cent of the money he found (approx. €4,500).
2 The public were full of respect for the police officer; the commanding officer was angry ('not amused') as he thought it wasn't a good use of police time and equipment.
3 He has been testing the drugs on himself; he claims to feel much younger than his 37 years.

5
Students' own ideas
The honest refugee story is encouraging and inspiring.
The sledging police officer is charming, perhaps astonishing.
The drugs trial is astonishing and encouraging.

6
No. We don't know who is doing the thinking, believing, saying and reporting in each sentence.

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4
1 It is believe**d** that two prisoners have escaped.
2 It is known that the journalist **is** to be arrested.
3 The director is expected **to** resign.
4 The photos are thought to **have** been taken in 1990.
5 She is said to **be writing** a book at the moment.

5
1 to arrive, to be arriving
2 to have found
3 to be living
4 to be
5 to cause, to be causing, to have caused
6 to have been caused

6
1 is understood (that) the high street is being closed.
2 is believed to have spent a lot of money on it.

3 is reported that there will be live music, a fairground and food stalls.
4 is said to have been really crowded and badly organized.
5 is thought that the organizers have made some improvements.
6 are expected to be offering free food on the first day.

7
a 4 (*is reported to be* …)
b 3 (*are … said to be looking for* …)
c 2 (*is believed to have been in Germany* …)

8
2 It is believed that the 25-year-old Syrian has been in Germany for less than a year.
3 It is said that the local police are looking for the money's true owner.
4 It is reported that a Latvian scientist based in the UK is close to finding …

9
1 The man is said to be from the Homs area of Syria.
2 It was confirmed that the man will receive a financial reward.
3 The same police officers are said to have done similar things before.
4 We all enjoy the snow, but this was not thought to have been an appropriate use of police time.
5 A lot of rich customers are known to be waiting to buy these new medicines.
6 It is not generally believed that drugs can prevent ageing.

10
1 It is said that Costa Rica is the happiest country in the world.
2 It is believed that the family are celebrating their $10 million lottery win in private.
3 It was known that Frank was / had been a gifted musician at school.
4 Laughing regularly is known to increase life expectancy.
5 He was thought to have given up hope of ever seeing his family again.
6 Scientists are reported to be getting very close to finding a cure for the disease.

11
1 it is now thought
2 is known
3 it was demonstrated
4 to be
5 to have stopped
6 to be getting

12 Example answer
And finally, a woman escaped from her burning house yesterday after her pet cat raised the alarm. Although the house is known to have smoke alarms fitted to it, the woman slept deeply as her cat tried to wake her. It is believed that she only woke up when the cat bit her ear – just in time for her to escape from the building.

9c From hero to zero

3
1 F (*With the plane losing height fast, Burkill asked his co-pilot, John Coward, to take the controls*)
2 F (*passengers escaped without serious injury*)
3 F (*he had … a loving wife*)
4 F (*it was only read by senior management … No word of it reached his colleagues*)
5 T (*it praised Captain Burkill's decision*)
6 F (*He began applying for jobs with other airlines*)

4
1 villain (line 4) 4 let down (line 27)
2 miraculously (line 14) 5 betrayed (line 36)
3 competent (line 21) 6 awarded (line 55)

5

People involved	**Their view on the accident and Burkill's role in it**	**Motivation for taking this view**
Peter Burkill	He took a risk but it worked and the rest was luck.	He did what any pilot would have done.
BA staff	They thought he had panicked and frozen.	not clear – as a result of rumours
BA management	They decided Burkill was not to blame, but they waited for the official report.	They were afraid of bad publicity.
AAIB	The actions of Burkhill and the crew had saved the lives of the passengers on	It was their job to investigate and report their findings

	board.	independently.
the press	They said Burkill had frozen and they claimed that John Coward was the real hero.	They wanted to sell more papers.

6 Example answers
There is no definitive answer. The story suggests that Burkill should be believed – the investigation was objective and showed he had done nothing wrong. The newspaper's readers probably believed he had panicked.

7
1 had the last word (line 61)
2 Word went around (line 19)
2 it wasn't even his word against the press (line 28)
3 No word of it (line 44)

8
1 don't just believe what I say
2 didn't know what to say
3 personal recommendations
4 promised

9
Students' own answers

9d Spreading the news

1 Example answers
a a businessperson has given a politician money to help a deal go through; a banker has been caught taking money for himself
b a colleague is having a relationship with another woman who is not his wife; a neighbour has been seen with a new boyfriend or girlfriend
c two film stars are getting divorced; someone famous looks like they may be pregnant
d a well-known politician has a criminal record or a love child; someone has reacted in a negative and dramatic way to an event

2
Conversation 1: money and status
Conversation 2: people's character and reputation

3
1 He's (apparently) been promoted / been given the job of area manager and is going to get a big pay rise.
2 Because Liam's only been working at the company for a year.
3 He's been fired from his job because he's not a proper doctor.
4 No.

4
1 did you hear about; Apparently; But according to; don't believe it
2 reckons; 'd take that with a pinch of salt
3 someone told me; It seems; tends to exaggerate
4 doesn't surprise me

5b
according generally happened information proportion reckon surprisingly

9e News story

1
1 fast cars in city streets that are noisy and dangerous
2 a ban or confiscation of the cars
3 fans of super cars, but also perhaps the hotels and Restaurants

2
1 c 2 d 3 a 4 e 5 b

3a
a capital b inside c before d before

3b
1 'Shall we eat, Grandma?' he asked.
2 'I know exactly what he said,' she said.
3 'That's very kind,' she said, 'but I can manage.'
4 General Sedgewick turned to his men and said, 'Don't worry, boys, they couldn't hit an elephant at this distance …'

9f News: the weird and the wonderful

1
Students' own answers

2b
a 5 b 2 c 6 d 4 e 3 f 1

4 Example answers
1 Students' own opinions
2 Story 1: Hero Humpbacks / Heroes of the seas / Protectors of the seas
Story 2: No ordinary fried chicken seller / Mr Teflon

5
1 larger, gentler, huge, kind
2 seals, sealions, sunfish and grey whales
3 smaller, ruthless, sharp (teeth)
4 They use their huge bodies to get in the way and they swipe at the orcas with their long flippers.
5 Researchers have found no particular advantage to the humpbacks.

6
1 stall 2 ordinary 3 Seven 4 squirrel 5 mango 6 splashed 7 body 8 taxi 9 doctor 10 mirror 11 burns

7
1 incredible
2 any
3 sales

8a
1 b 2 c 3 a 4 c 5 a

8b Example answers
1 You made quick work of *eating all that cake*!
2 I am really put off when I see *that the toilets in a restaurant aren't very clean.*
3 *My brother* is in a vulnerable situation because *he's just been made redundant from his job.*

Unit 9 Review

1
1 to have gone
2 for keeping
3 not panicking
4 is believed
5 to get
6 to reacting *or* to having reacted
7 for causing
8 are known
9 to be
10 to have had
11 to find
12 (to) stay

2
1 PT 2 T 3 T 4 PT

3
4 Yamato is believed to have been misbehaving.
6 Mr Tanooka blames himself for reacting / having reacted too harshly.

4 Example answers
According to news reports, the boy immediately asked to be taken to a fast food restaurant.
It is said that the boy was taken to a hospital to be checked by doctors.
It seems that Yamato made an excellent recovery in the days after his frightening experience.
I heard that he is now interested in survival techniques and has read some books on the subject.

5
1 take; suggest
2 of; denies; against
3 for; urge; convince

6
1 Chinese parents usually insist on accompanying their children when they first go to university in order to settle them in.
2 She agreed to let him take a photograph of her.
3 He was accused of freezing at the controls of a passenger plane when the engines failed.

7
1 R 2 D 3 R 4 D 5 R 6 B 7 B 8 D

UNIT 10

1
a talents b skills c qualities d qualifications e experience f knowledge g background

2 Example answers
physically strong, patient, understanding, enjoys working with animals, flexible but consistent, knowledge of elephants, learning from experience or from other people, working as an apprentice with a more experienced mahout

3 Example answers
Here are the key points: knowledge of how to care for an elephant passed down from one generation to the next; no formal qualifications for the job; must be extremely patient; have to teach elephant commands; must develop

an understanding of the elephant; a very physical job

10a An ordinary man

1
1 Buzz Aldrin
2 in 1969 (the Moon landing)
3 'That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.' (*or* 'That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind.')

2
a professional, passionate about flying, determined, modest

3
1 Because *he was hired to do a job. He did the job and then he went home and kept quiet about it.* The implication is that he did his job perfectly and without any arrogance or self-promotion.
2 He learned to fly before he left school and then he did a course in aerospace engineering at university. He then served in the US Navy as a pilot for three years.
3 He had a passion for flying and his aim was to push the limits of flight.
4 We don't need any more explanation as the story is well known.
5 He became a teacher and also worked for an avionics firm. At weekends he went flying to get away from all the attention.
6 Everyone who had worked on the Apollo space programme.

4
1 follow (*followed a career that came from a passion for flying*)
2 graduate from (*graduated from high school*)
3 do (*did a course in aerospace engineering at Purdue University*)
4 serve in / leave (*served in the US Navy as a pilot for three years*; *He left the navy* …)
5 become (*become an astronaut*; *he became a teacher*)
6 work for (*worked for an avionics firm*)
7 do; get; apply for (*hired to do a job*; *got a job with the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory*; *applied for the job*)

5
1 *a*/*an* (indefinite article)
2 zero article
3 *the* (definite article)

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1
1 ✓
2 ✗ She hasn't found **a** job yet.
3 ✗ I'd like to live in the Paris.
4 ✓
5 ✗ They're going to the museum in **the** morning.
6 ✓
7 ✗ That's probably **the** best film I've ever seen.

2
1 I had a long chat about gardening with **a** man …
2 Oh, it's **the** man over there.
3 That's Thomas – he's **a** lovely neighbour.
4 Yes, he showed me **a** picture of it on his phone.
5 Well, he seems very ordinary, but he's actually **a** famous mountaineer!
6 And he takes tour groups up mountains three or four times **a** year.
7 He also gives talks about it all around **the** world.
8 We only talked about **the** best flowers to plant in spring.

3
1 *the* 2 zero article 3 *the* 4 *The* 5 *the* 6 *the*
7 *a* 8 *a* 9 zero article 10 *a*

6
1 3 (before a superlative adjective)
2 3 (a specific group of people)
3 1 (first time 'job' has been mentioned)
4 3 (referring back to something already mentioned)
5 2 (a generally familiar place)
6 3 (a specific person)
7 3 (a specific thing)
8 2 (people in general)
9 1 (one of many)

7
1 a Korea
b aerospace engineering
c July
2 a the USA
b the US Navy / the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory
c the weekend *or* in the 1930s

8
1 zero; *the*; zero article

2 *the*; zero article
3 *the*; zero article; *the*; zero article
4 *the*; zero article; zero article; *the*
5 *the*; zero article; zero article; *the*; zero article; *the*
6 *the*; zero article

9
1 *a*; *a*
2 *a*; *the*; *a*
3 zero article; *the*; *the*
4 *The*; *the*; *the*; zero article; zero article
5 *a*; *the*; *the*
6 *the*; zero article; zero Article

10
1 /j/ 2 /w/ 3 /r/ 4 /r/ 5 /j/ 6 /w/

10b The real-life Batman?

1
1 A bat is a small mammal that looks a little like a mouse, with large wings. They usually fly at night. Some bats use echolocation to locate and identify objects. Batman is a fictional superhero that has appeared in comics and films.
2 He's riding a bike in a park or in the countryside. It doesn't seem particularly unusual.

2
Daniel is blind. He got his nickname because he uses the technique of echolocation, which is also used by bats.

3
1 birth
2 tongue
3 ball games
4 how solid it is
5 fifty
6 passively
7 a month
8 fully sighted

4
Fully-sighted people, like firefighters, could use this skill in situations in which their vision is limited, like in a smokefilled building.
Other possible situations: when doing hobbies like caving or pot-holing; perhaps when exploring extreme places; when walking home late at night

5
1 eyesight 3 sense of smell; hearing
2 sense of taste 4 feeling

6
Adjectives used to describe each sense:
amazing eyesight, poor sense of taste, keen sense of smell, hard of hearing a short-sighted
b deaf
c numb

7
Students' own answers

8
1 essential information = defining relative clause; extra information = non-defining relative clause
2 *The 'real-life Batman' is a description* ***which/that*** *he welcomes.*
3 You can't leave the relative pronoun out in sentence 1 because it refers to the subject of the sentence. You can leave it out in sentence 2 because it is the object.
4 *what*
5 … *the nickname he is now famous for* is more informal.
6 *whose*

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4a
1 c – that/which
2 a – where
3 f – who/that
4 b – what
5 d – that/when
6 e – whose

4b
1 and 5

5
1 That's the woman (who) I played tennis with last week.
2 Is this the shop where you bought your new coat?
3 This isn't the same airport that/which we flew to last year.
4 Are you the person (that/who) I spoke to when I called earlier?
5 Please show me the credit card (that/which) you paid with.
6 This is the kind of music (that/which) I always listen to when I'm driving.

6

1 We live in Salto, which is in the north west of Uruguay.
2 I went to the cinema with Igor last night, which was fun.
3 My friend Louis, who is a doctor, has just started a new job.
4 The museum was closed when we went there, which was disappointing.
5 You should speak about this to my sister Lena, who knows a lot about this kind of thing.
6 DDT bank, which employs over 20,000 people, has serious financial problems. *or* DDT bank, which has serious financial problems, employs over 20,000 people.

9

1 *who* = Daniel Kish
2 *which* = the echo
3 *that* = many things
4 *which* = a skill
5 *where* = in the animal world
6 *whose* = a wooden fence
7 *which* = his technique
8 *what* = the thing that/which
9 *which* = developing echolocation skills in a couple of hours a day
10 *in which* = situations
11 *for which* = the nickname
12 *what* = the thing that/which

10 Example answers

2 Daniel Kish is a man who was blind from birth.
3 A blind person is someone who can't see.
4 Echolocation is a technique which/that is used by bats to find their way.
5 A click is a sound (which/that) you can make with your fingers or tongue.
6 Bats are animals which/that fly at night.

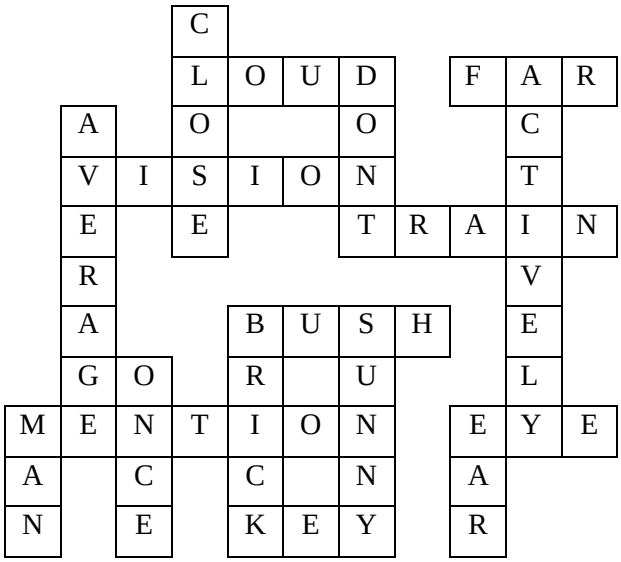
11

1 that
2 who
3 to whom
4 what
5 which
6 which
7 What
8 whose

12

1 That's the man (who/that) Maya was talking about the other day.
2 Only two per cent of blind people use a white stick, which is surprising. (Note: relative clause used to comment on the previous phrase)
3 I think they achieved what they wanted (to). *or* I think they achieved what they wanted to achieve.
4 The study, which looked at how well people can use maps, had very interesting results. *or* The study, which had very interesting results, looked at how well people can use maps.
5 Frank, whose first job was as a cashier, is now the managing director of Tetbury Supermarkets.
6 The homeless people, who the money was really intended for, never received a penny. *or* The homeless people, for whom the money was really intended, never received a penny.
7 It's a small country which has had a big influence on the history of the region.
8 His brother, who is six years younger than him, is also a basketball player. *or* His brother, who is also a basketball player, is six years younger than him.

13



Example clues down:
1 a word that means the same as *near*; a word that's the opposite of *open*
3 a word we use to say the opposite of *do*
5 a word that is the opposite of *passively*; a word which means in a positive, lively way
6 an adjective which means *in the middle*
9 this is something you use to build houses
10 an adjective that describes a day when the sky is blue and the weather is good
12 a word that means *on one occasion*
13 a person who's not a woman
14 something on our head that we hear with

Example clues across:
2 a word which is the opposite of *quiet*
4 a word which is the opposite of *near*
7 a word that describes being able to see
8 a word which might mean *practise*, but might also describe a machine you travel on
9 a word that describes a type of plant (or the name of a president)
11 a verb that is the opposite of *come*
13 a verb that describes when you say something in passing
14 a part of the body whose function is to see things
15 a small metal thing we use to open doors

10c The king herself

1 Example answers
King is a masculine noun (the feminine is *Queen*) so *herself*
should not technically be used with *king*.

2
Correct order: g, f, c, d, b, a, e

3
1 c (*identified a mummy called KV60a from a less important tomb, as that of Hatshepsut*)
2 c (*her hopes as to how she will be remembered … 'as I think what the people will say … who shall speak of what I have done'*)
3 a (*ordering all images of her as the king to be removed from monuments and temples … Yet the images of her as queen were left undamaged.*)
4 a (*Hatshepsut … produced one daughter. Another, less important wife, Isis, gave Thutmose II the male heir*)
5 b (*At first, Hatshepsut respected convention and just handled political affairs while the young king was growing up.*)
6 b (*… depicted as a male king, with headdress and beard, standing in a self-confident manner with legs apart.*)

4 Example answers
1 100% – *one of the greatest builders of ancient Egypt, who built numerous monuments and temples*; *her hopes as to how she will be remembered*; *she began peforming kingly duties*; *after a few years she … fully assumed the role of 'king'*
2 0% – there is no evidence or mention of her feelings
3 80% – *Her stepson, Thutmose III, … grew increasingly frustrated. After Hatshepsut's death, he took his revenge, doing his best to erase her memory as pharaoh from history.*
4 70% – *Many inscriptions still exist which have references to 'my people'. These suggest that she knew she had broken the rules and wanted her subjects' approval.*
5 100% – *in the long term it is Hatshepsut, the King Herself, who has achieved greater fame.*
There is no definitive answer as to whether the story has a happy or sad ending. The fact that Thutmose III did not erase Hatshepsut from history, and that many of her images and monuments survive, as does her fame, suggests a happy ending.

6
self-confident = when you feel you can do things well and people respect you
self-help (*books*) = books that advise people on how to solve their own problems (e.g. self-help group; self-help websites)
self-made (*man*/*woman*) = a person who has earned all their wealth themselves without inheriting or being given money
self-conscious = worried about how you appear to others
self-control = the ability to hide and not show your feelings even when you are angry or under pressure
self-interest = if you do things for reasons of self-interest, you do them because it helps you in some way

7 Example answers
Ronaldo is a great footballer, and appears very selfconfident, probably because he believes in his ability.
Donald Trump may have become US president – but he isn't a self-made man – he inherited a lot of money from his father.
A lot of people criticize celebrities in the press – you need a lot of self-control not to get angry or to respond to criticism.

8 Example answers
Leaders or managers tend to work in companies with a team, so a possible list of options would be: working 9–5 (but with overtime); being employed; working with people; using your brain; taking decisions; being full-time; being part of a team

10d The right job

1
Shelterbox is a charity which sends boxes of essential items to places where disasters have struck.

2
1 working abroad
2 the candidate may soon leave for a better-paid job

3
1 volunteered for you last year
2 working abroad
3 economics
4 difficult environments
5 the work
6 sitting at a desk
7 computers
8 the usual programs
9 help people in need
10 the world

4 Example answers
He probably made a positive impression. The candidate seems prepared, answers questions confidently, says a lot of positive things about his skills and describes lots of interesting experiences. He's enthusiastic and promises to be committed.

6 Example answers
A travel guide for a tour operator taking groups on walking holidays: good at coping with demanding holidaymakers; familiar with public paths and nature; specialized in first aid, survival techniques and medical emergencies
A sales assistant in a children's bookshop: knowledgeable about children's literature; good with customers; experience with children
A tester of new video games: comfortable with computer technology; good with their hands; knowledgeable about games
A fund-raiser for your old school or university: good with people; good at persuading people to give money; comfortable with asking people for money; enthusiastic; imaginative
A volunteer firefighter (part-time): serious about wanting to do a dangerous job; familiar with safety procedures; good with their hands; physically fit; has previous volunteering experience
A trainee chocolate maker: good with their hands; suited to working creatively; knowledgeable about chocolate; quick learner; good team worker

10e First impressions

1 Example answers
a job application: educational background, qualifications, job experience, personal description, references, contact details
a social networking site: name, age, sex, nationality, interests, likes and dislikes, relationship status a university application: name, age, sex, nationality, educational background, qualifications, hobbies and interests, personal achievements, experience of voluntary work, references a holiday rental website: name, nationality, references, what you are looking for, holiday dates, bank details a voluntary organization: name, age, sex, nationality, educational background, qualifications, job experience, personal description, interests, references

2
1 d This is an Airbnb guest profile.
2 b This is a LinkedIn profile; LinkedIn is a social networking site for business people.
3 c This is a university student's personal statement.

3
1 1 and 3 are in the first person; 2 is in the third person.
2 1 is less formal: it uses abbreviations (*I'm, We've*); it uses 'chatty', friendly language (*just moved*; *When I'm not working*).
3 Students' own ideas. All are well-written for their purpose and can therefore be said to be persuasive; perhaps 3 is the most persuasive because the writer is really selling him/herself.

4a
1 bright
2 curious
3 passionate
4 creative
5 experienced
6 independent-minded
7 easy-going
8 adaptable

4b
Students' own ideas

5a
A retail manager who has a background in men's and ladies' fashion.

5b
1 an IT expert with experience of software design
2 a recent graduate with a passion for languages
3 a young couple with a love of travel
4 a creative individual with an interest in fashion
5 a bright manager with an ambition to succeed
6 an easy-going musician with a talent for cooking

10f Queen of Egypt

1
Here is some basic information your students might know:
Who she was: Queen of Egypt
When and where she ruled: in ancient Egypt at the time of the pharaohs and pyramids (or so many think); actually, she ruled just over 2,000 years ago (born 69BC) during a time when Egypt was subject to the Roman Empire Important events in her life: students may know of her meetings with Roman generals Julius Caesar and Mark Antony, and of her death, when she was bitten by a snake

2b
a civil war (sentence 3)
b the throne (sentence 1)
c successor (sentence 1)
d infuriated (sentence 2)
e controversy (sentence 2)
f rivals (sentence 3)

3
1 e 2 a 3 d 4 c 5 f 6 b

4
1 69 2 18 3 bad 4 rug 5 throne
6 Caesar's 7 power 8 married
9 Caesarion 10 31 11 dead 12 snake

5a
1 b 2 a 3 c 4 c 5 a 6 c

5b Example answers
1 my friend got her dream job. / my friends were getting married. / I had passed my exam.
2 industry in my country / sales of CDs / communication by letter
3 music / work / legacy / contribution to music

6 Example answers
brave – she fought to keep her throne
resourceful – she used alliances and her attractiveness to keep power and influence
untrustworthy – she spread rumours and would do anything to keep power

7
Students' own answers

Unit 10 Review

1
Part 1:
1 *an*
2 zero article
3 zero article
4 *an*
5 zero article
6 *the*
7 *the*
8 *The*
9 zero article
10 zero article
Part 2:
11 whose
12 that/which
13 who/that
14 that/which
15 where
16 when

2
It's small enough to be launched but big enough (when inflated) to accommodate six astronauts.

3 Example answers
A **blind** person is a person who cannot see.
An **echo** is the repeated noise that you hear when a sound hits a surface and returns.
If there is a **flood**, then there is a place which has become covered in water that shouldn't be there.
The **heir** in a family is the person who will receive money, property or a title when another person in that family dies.
The initials '**BC**', which are used after the number of a year, mean 'before Christ' and refer to a time before the birth of Jesus Christ.

4
1 degree; graduated
2 served
3 adaptable; easy-going
4 applied; follow
5 become

5 Example answers
1 qualifications
2 background, experience, knowledge
3 qualities
4 skills, talents
5 background

6
1 with
2 in
3 to
4 at; with
5 about; in
6 on
7 of; about

UNIT 11

1 Example answers
1 Students' own answers
Some possibilities: It's specifically aimed at children, so interactive, hands-on displays, activities and play areas for children, and life-sized models of dinosaurs.
2 Students' own answers

2
1 d 2 c 3 a 4 e 5 b 6 f

3
1 the interactive displays – the dinosaurs and dressing up
2 things about China – like herbal medicine
3 the stories of children who had difficult childhoods
4 because the museum is too big

4
Students' own answers

11a Innovation in learning

1
1 take
2 by heart
3 Cramming
4 dropped out of
5 academic knowledge
6 marks

2
Students' own answers

3
They don't have (conventional) classrooms. (*Pupils occupy 'spaces' rather than rooms and learning takes place 'everywhere': in play areas, the hall, the dining room.*)
Students can move between different lessons when they want. (*If a pupil does not feel engaged in a lesson, they can go to another one or to the library to read.*)
Students learn through projects which they have created, rather than teachers just telling students about things.
(*Most learning is done through projects which pupils design with their fellow students and teachers.*)

4
1 company 2 projects 3 life skills 4 money

5
1 could; was/were able to
2 could; was/were able to
3 succeeded in; managed to; was/were able to

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1
Sentences 2 (*couldn't*) 3 (*could*) 5 (*couldn't*)

2
Correct forms:
1 was able to, managed to
2 couldn't
3 succeeded in
4 managed to, was able to
5 couldn't, weren't able to
6 was able to, could

3
1 f – to run
2 a – use
3 e – increasing
4 c – to paint
5 b – to visit
6 d – make

6
1 could practise
2 succeeded in coming up with / was able to come up with

7
1 couldn't *or* wasn't able to
2 was able to take
3 could
4 Did she manage

5 could
6 was able to
7 succeeded in getting
8 didn't manage *or* wasn't able

8
1 managed to reach / succeeded in reaching / was able to
reach
2 could get / was able to get
3 managed to arrive / were able to arrive
4 could have / were able to have
5 could think / were able to think
6 managed to do / was able to do / succeeded in doing

11b Memory

1 Example answers
children's buckets and spades, a stool, a hat stand, lamps, chairs, a rocking horse, a coal scuttle, a frying pan, toys, a fire surround and fire companion sets, a wicker basket, a sledge, tables, jars, telephones, a weighing scales, ornaments, a kettle, a cupboard, a rug, a drum

3 Example answers
telephone numbers, credit card numbers, internet passwords, birthdays, car insurance renewal dates, people's names, where you put your keys or glasses, what you were about to look up on the internet, the name of a film or book

4
your mind goes blank when you want to say something (i.e. you forgot what you wanted to say); you forgot to send a card for a friend's birthday; you couldn't remember someone's name; you forgot to post a letter; you forgot a (great) idea you wanted to write down

5
1 almost every day of her life – by date and time
2 It can be distressing and a burden.
3 Because of the growth of technology *or* Because we store things on computers and phones so we don't need to remember things ourselves.

6
1 dates; smells
2 more confident
3 important; good
4 grateful for
5 external
6 poor

7
1 b 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 b

8
1 the idea had gone.
2 your mind went blank.
3 you couldn't remember their name.
4 you forgot.

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4
1 was about to go
2 would have called
3 weren't going to be, wouldn't be
4 would definitely be
5 would improve
6 was supposed to use

5
1 were going to
2 was about to
3 wouldn't
4 was supposed to
5 would have

6
1 was about to go
2 was going to go
3 was supposed to be
4 you'd/you would never borrow
5 'd/would have bought

9
No

10
1 was going to ask
2 was supposed to be
3 would have told
4 it would have meant
5 was about to ask
6 would be

11 Example answers
1 was going to ask
2 was supposed to be (*was going to be* or *was planning to be* could be used here, but they are not in the recording; students may suggest *should have been*, which is also possible)
3 would have sent (*was going to send* is also possible, but is not in the recording)

4 were supposed to arrive
5 was about to announce
6 was going to build

12a
1 I was going to ask Sarah to come, but I asked **Kate instead**.
2 She was supposed to be in Cairo this week, but she's **ill** so she couldn't go.
3 He would have sent me the original, but he couldn't find it so he sent me a **copy**.
4 We were supposed to arrive there by ten o'clock, but the train didn't get in until **eleven**.
5 He was about to announce his retirement, but now he thinks he'll **stay** until **next year**.
6 The council was going to build a new shopping mall, but residents **opposed** the idea.

12b Example answers
1 He was going to take the day off, but they needed him at work after all.
2 We were supposed to be going to Italy, but Jack fell ill, so they couldn't go.
3 I would have driven, but the train is quicker in fact.
4 They were about to buy a new TV, but then decided to get a new tablet instead.
5 I was going to order the fish, but the waiter said they'd run out.

11c Who's a clever bird, then?

1 Example answers
Dogs can learn tricks, and can develop skills such as herding sheep, rescuing climbers, guiding and helping blind and disabled people or sniffing out drugs.
Horses can be trained to jump fences or perform dressage moves.
Other animals such as elephants, camels, buffalo and oxen can be trained to carry or pull heavy things.
Primates such as chimpanzees and gorillas have been trained to do human-like things: using tools, lighting fires, spelling out words, using sign language, etc.

2
He showed that he understood the concept of colour, shape and numbers. He also learned some language and was also able to express his feelings using it.

3
1 T (*I thought if he learned to communicate, I could ask him questions about how he sees the world.*)
2 T (*She let the store assistant choose him because she didn't want other scientists to say that she had deliberately chosen a clever bird.*)
3 F (he could distinguish some numbers – *He could count to six*)
4 T (*you can't do all of this with instinct; thinking must be involved.* Note that the text doesn't mention 'the wild', but it does mention 'predators'.)
5 NG (the text doesn't say how Alex felt about this)
6 T (*Alex also expressed feelings and awareness of others' feelings.*)

4
Students' own ideas

5
1 *acquiring information about the world around it and interpreting it* (paragraph 1)
2 *I thought if he learned to communicate, I could ask him questions about how he sees the world.* (paragraph 2)
3 *most researchers thought Pepperberg was certain to fail. 'Some people actually called me crazy for trying this,' she said.* (paragraph 3)
4 *He also made up words for new things: he called an apple a 'banerry' (a combination of banana and cherry, his favourite fruits).* (paragraph 5)
5 *And like humans, these birds must adapt to changing relationships and environments.* (paragraph 5)
(Also followed up in paragraph 6 with several examples: *distinguish colours* / *categorize things* / *know the shapes of predators* / *have a concept of numbers*)
6 *Alex also expressed feelings and awareness of others' feelings. If Pepperberg grew frustrated, Alex could notice this and offer an 'I'm sorry' to her*; *'He's moody … he interrupts the others, or he gives the wrong answer just to be difficult.'* (paragraph 7)

6
1 a 2 a 3 c 4 b 5 b 6 b

7
1 to learn something so that you remember it without having to look at notes or have help in some way
2 to learn something through having a difficult

experience or by making lots of mistakes

8
1 learning some things specific to a particular job which will make it easier
2 learn the basic things before you try to learn more complicated or difficult things
3 you can always learn new things, however old you are
4 have an experience (usually negative) whilst doing something which is memorable and therefore means you won't make the same mistake in the future
5 accept it (even if you don't like it)
6 understand when you have done things wrong (and therefore not make those mistakes in the future)

9 Example answers
I'm an electrician – I've **learned some tricks of the trade**, like how to use glue to fix a switch. When I started my job in the office, I tried to deal with clients without any help, but things went wrong. I realized I needed training. **I've learned my lesson.** I now know you have to **learn to walk before you can run**.
I've finally learned how use Twitter. **It's never too late to learn.**

11 Example answers
Auditory: read stories (in English newspapers, books, magazines) and retell them; listen to audio recordings – and repeat what you hear; talk to yourself in a foreign language – have an internal monologue; have speaking partners – people to practise with in real life or on Skype; listen to songs in English
Visual: use pictures to learn words; watch English language films with the subtitles on; keep a vocabulary book and draw illustrations of each new word
Kinaesthetic: use roleplay and drama – act out situations;
use mime to learn words; do 'physical' things with language, e.g. physically categorize words and phrases on strips of paper

11d Keep learning

1 Optional step example answers
Adult education courses often focus on practical skills, so students may suggest the following when brainstorming
courses: woodwork and carpentry, plumbing, electronics, bricklaying, gardening skills, computer skills, life drawing, local history, local architecture, archaeology, film appreciation, foreign languages, etc.

2
1 a history of art course – for interest, but not an exam course
2 a one-year art appreciation course – the history of art course is an A-level exam course so isn't appropriate for Ahmad
3 He decides to have a think about it, i.e. he will consider the course, but he doesn't sign up for the course while on the telephone.

3
What do you mean by … ? E
Can you speak up a little? R
Can you explain what … ? E
I'm not really with you. E
Are you saying that … ? E
Could you give me an example of … ? E
What was … again? R
Hang on a second. That's too much to take in all at once. R
I didn't catch … R
Did you say … ? R

4
What do you mean by A-level?
Can you explain what the course involves?
Are you saying that it doesn't really deal with the history of art?
Could you give me an example of the kind of thing students do in the class?
What was the course called again?
I didn't catch the start date.
Did you say the 29th of November?

11e The wrong course

1
1 b 2 c 3 b

2 Example answers
They may decide to give a refund because the course was misrepresented, because they don't want to have frustrated students, because the reasonable tone of the email persuaded them, or because they don't want an angry student or to get any negative publicity.
They may decide not to give a refund because people can't just change their mind about a course halfway through, because the woman has no grounds for complaint – she is

getting the course she paid for, or because the email was unpersuasive – the woman admits it is her fault – the tutor and course are good. Other possibilities include offering the woman a different course, offering a meeting to talk through the problem with administrators, offering a 1:1 session with the tutor, or suggesting ways she can keep up with the course.

3a
1 I was told that it was suitable for people with no previous knowledge of car mechanics. But in fact everyone else on the course seems to know a lot already.
2 … despite the fact that the lessons generally start with a basic concept, they move very quickly onto more complicated ideas.
3 I don't blame the teacher. On the contrary, he does his best to explain concepts to me.
4 They know how an engine works already, whereas I have no background at all in mechanics.
5 While I appreciate it's not really anyone's fault that this has happened, I hope you will understand how unsatisfactory the situation is for me.

3b
So **although** the lessons start with a basic concept, they move very quickly onto more complicated ideas.
They know how an engine works already. I, **on the other hand**, have no background at all in mechanics.

3c
1 Despite the fact that
2 but in fact
3 Despite the fact that
4 but
5 whereas / while
6 On the contrary

11f Paraguary shaman

2b
1 d 2 e 3 a 4 c 5 b

3
1 a rainforest / nature reserve in Paraguay
2 deforestation
3 plants that will help cure diseases like cancer

4
1 heart disease (colds)
2 shamans (cures)
3 encyclopaedia (library)
4 research facility (native community)
5 dancing (praying/chanting)
6 fever (cancer)
7 local dish (tea)
8 online (in a book)

5a
1 c 2 a 3 b 4 b 5 c

5b Example answers
1 *The internet* is the best way to transmit knowledge.
2 *My grandfather* has always been a source of wisdom and learning in my life.
3 A potential disadvantage of drinking too much coffee is *high blood pressure*.

6 Example answers
1 vitamin C, echinacea (a type of flower), fresh ginger root, eucalyptus essential oil, lemon hot drink, citrus fruits, tea (especially elderflower tea)
2 the same things as for colds and also: andrograhis, boneset, elderberry
3 cloves, garlic, pepper and salt, onion, warm salt water
4 epsom salts, chicken soup, mint, camomile tea, rice water
5 indigestion: ginger, peppermint; sore throat: honey and lemon, warm salt water

7
1 T 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 T 6 T

Unit 11 Review

1
1 would
2 could
3 was able to
4 were going to
5 would have remained
6 Was he really able

2
1 Because the man was seeking asylum in Brazil.
2 That we don't have enough evidence that he can speakas many languages as he says he can, but that even if he only speaks half as many, it's still impressive.

4
1 pass; revise

2 from; hard
3 inspire/motivate/
encourage; with
4 get/grasp/understand; up
5 take; by
6 walk; run

5 Example answers
1 At the Indianapolis Children's Museum children are encouraged to learn with interactive displays, visual displays and real-life stories. At the Lumiar International School in São Paulo children are encouraged to learn by allowing them to learn in a variety of spaces such as play areas, the hall and the dining room, instead of just in classrooms. Most learning is done through collaborative projects and children can leave a lesson if they want to.
2 Students' own answers

6
1 d 2 c 3 e 4 a 5 b

UNIT 12

1
Student's own answers

2
Speaker 1: disagrees
Speaker 2: agrees (in theory)

3
1 living
2 nots
3 income
4 power
5 living
6 life

4 Example answers
1 True – I think we have a better standard of living than a few years ago – many people have smarter clothes and furniture, better cars. However, I also think that people are more careful with their money.
2 True – people work long hours and they don't feel very secure in their jobs. But having said that, people do try to make the most of their free time – eating out, doing activities, taking weekend breaks away and so on.

12a Saving for rainy day

1
1 earn 2 invest 3 lend 4 save 5 spend 6 owe

2
1 income
2 investment
3 loan
4 savings
5 spending
6 debts

3 Example answer
The photo shows a traditional Norwegian village of red, wooden houses in a rocky, mountainous landscape – the houses are by a *fjord*, which is, geologically, a long, narrow inlet with steep sides or cliffs, created by glacial erosion.

4
It's one of the wealthiest (richest) countries in the world.
Norwegians get a good education and unemployment is low.
People have a good quality of life and the country has invested money for the future.

5
1 quality of life
2 their natural thrift; strong work ethic
3 having a balanced life
4 its pension fund

6 Example answers
Students will probably suggest they are right – oil prices might fall, alternative power sources could be developed, supplies could run out, so saving for a rainy day is a good idea.

7
B

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

1
1 don't think
2 surprised
3 less
4 'their biggest fans'
5 other things, too
6 looked

2
1 only 2 just 3 just 4 even/just 5 just 6 even 7 just

3
1 just/only 2 just/only 3 just 4 even 5 even 6 even

8
only Luxembourg and a couple of others are richer (emphasizing Luxembourg and other countries) (line 5)
unemployment is just 2.5 per cent (emphasizing 2.5 as a low percentage) (line 8)
People say even the prisons are quite comfortable!
(emphasizing 'the prisons') (lines 9–10)
Just last century (emphasizing 'last century') (lines 11–12)
But it isn't only Norway's huge reserves that account for its success (emphasizing Norway's huge oil reserves) (lines 15–16)
other less successful economies have even greater resources (emphasizing 'greater') (lines 16–17)
In fact, in today's digital age where work seems to follow us everywhere – even on holiday (emphasizing 'on holiday') (lines 23–24)
They have even said (emphasizing 'said') (line 29)
It is one of the only countries to do so (emphasizing that very few countries make paternity leave compulsory) (line 30)
not even new schools and hospitals (emphasizing that new schools and hospitals are an obvious thing to spend money on) (lines 35–36)

9
1 e (emphasizing visitors rather than locals)
2 c (emphasizing Norway rather than other countries)
3 b (emphasizing having visited Norway once)
4 d (emphasizing having visited Norway, but not Sweden or Denmark)
5 a (emphasizing that it is a surprise fathers have time off)
6 f (emphasizing that it is a surprise fathers have time off with older children)

10
1 No, thanks. I'm just looking.
2 Even the most difficult problems have a solution. (Here, we are emphasizing 'the most difficult problems', i.e. it's surprising that difficult problems have solutions.)
3 I'm just going to brush my teeth, then we can go.
4 Don't worry. It's only money.
5 He even lost his own wedding ring once. *or* He lost even his own wedding ring once.
6 It's just a suggestion – you don't have to follow it.
7 I'm afraid that's just life, isn't it?
8 It's only the second time we've met.

11a
Yes, apart from in sentence 1

12 Example answers
1 Many people work long hours during the week, so they only/just see their children at weekends.
2 Even people with university degrees are finding it difficult to get jobs these days.
3 For many people a job is only/just a way to make money, not something they particularly enjoy.
4 The rich are only a very small part of the population.
5 You don't see extreme poverty. Even poor people usually have food and somewhere to live.
6 The state pension gives you enough to live on, but only to live a very basic kind of life. *or* The state pension gives you just enough to live on, but only to live a very basic kind of life.

12b Get someone else to do it

1 Example answers
car washing, carpet cleaning/fitting, clothes alterations, computer repair, child minding, dog walking, furniture restoring, hair cutting, house painting, party planning, shoe repair/cleaning, window cleaning
Other less common possibilities: house repair, window repair, dog minding, hair restoring

2 Example answers

1 Depending on the DIY skills of individuals, all these could be done by people themselves. Equally, all could be done by someone else as a paid service.
2/3 Furniture restoring, computer repair and shoe repair are perhaps the jobs requiring the greatest specialist skill, so they are the services people would be most likely to pay for. After these, carpet fitting and clothes alterations require quite a lot of skill to do well (but are

more commonly done at home). Hair cutting is something anyone can do badly, but most people would pay to have it done well. Car washing, child minding, dog walking and house painting don't require a lot of skill. People only pay for them for convenience. They pay for child minding so they can go to work. They pay for house painting to get a quicker, higher quality job than they could do. Party planning depends on the party. If it's a big wedding or celebrity do, then actually this could be a very demanding, expensive, specialist job.

3
1 car washing (*getting someone to hand wash your car*)
carpet fitting (*fitting a carpet*)
house painting (*painting their house*)
window cleaning (*get your windows cleaned*)
hair cutting (*have your hair done*)
dog walking (*have someone walk their dog*)
party planning (*get a professional party planner to organize the party*)
2 He thinks it's a good thing for the economy as it creates employment.

4
1 The speakers also mention having a cleaner tidy your house, personal shoppers and getting a Christmas tree installed and decorated.
2 We're getting richer and we have less time / we're busy and some people are getting lazier.
3 He thinks it's a bit extreme: *decorating the Christmas tree is supposed to be a pleasure.*
4 They are not complaining, i.e. they benefit from providing these services.

5 Example answers
a the elderly / the retired / the over-70s
b the unemployed / the jobless
c the homeless
d the sick
e the hard-working
f the young and healthy

6
a all of them
b sentence 2
c sentences 3 and 4

Answers to Grammar Summary exercises

4
1 Amy is getting/having her hair cut
2 We got/had our windows fixed
3 'm going to get/have my car washed
4 got/had our bags carried
5 had/got some food delivered
6 get/have your eyes checked

5
1 repainted
2 stay
3 to bring
4 check
5 made
6 to fit

6
1 the little jobs done
2 your/the house cleaned
3 to find the perfect gift
4 the ingredients delivered
5 do the cooking
6 an information pack sent

7
Examples are underlined in audioscript 106 above.

8
1 do (*have other people to do* is a possible answer using infinitive of purpose – as in *employ people to do*)
2 to help
3 done
4 cleaned
5 to do
6 fix (or *to fix*: see 1 above)
7 organize/organise (or *to organize/organise*: see 1 above)
8 looked

9
1 got someone to organize
2 have a personal trainer take their children / have their children taken (by a personal trainer)
3 have a driver pick their children up / have their children picked up (by a driver)
4 have a travel consultant choose their holidays / have their holidays chosen (by a travel consultant)
5 get a nanny to look after their children / get their children looked after (by a nanny)
6 get someone to pack their bags / get their bags packed

10 Example answer
I usually wash my car myself because it's quick and easy to do, but I'd definitely have my computer repaired in a shop.

11b
/ʃ/: fa<u>sh</u>ion, ma<u>ch</u>ine, <u>su</u>gar
/ʧ/: <u>ch</u>eese, <u>ch</u>oice
/ʒ/: televi<u>si</u>on, u<u>su</u>al
/ʤ/: a<u>ge</u>nt, arran<u>ge</u>, <u>ge</u>neral, <u>J</u>anuary

12
1 assemble *or* put up *or* fit
2 fit *or* clean
3 put up
4 fix (*fit* is also possible, meaning that you put the tap in the correct place in the sink or bath)
5 put up *or* fit
6 tile *or* decorate *or* clean
7 do
8 fix *or* tile

13 Example answers
Students may suggest doing the following themselves:
picking up the rubbish, cleaning the window, taking things to the dump, getting new curtains, painting walls
Students may suggest getting professional help for the following: getting someone to put up some shelves, having someone paint the room or have a painter decorate/paint the walls, getting a cleaner to tidy the room, getting some curtains made/fitted, getting the carpet cleaned/replaced

12c Start-up

1 Example answers
1 It might sell burgers, hot dogs, tacos or pizza, for example.
2 Students may think they make a lot of money because they can go to places where there are a lot of customers, they can charge high prices for cheap ingredients, and they have very low costs (no rent to pay on a building, no personnel to pay, etc.); some may think they don't make a lot of money because it's a competitive business, they may have to pay a licence fee and they have low profit margins.
3 Students' own answers

2
1 to use a mobile kitchen to bring higher quality food at a reasonable price to a new generation of consumers 2 the economic recession of 2008 – people could still find quality food at a reasonable price
3 early use of social media – particularly Twitter – for advertising
4 branding, cheap, sociable

3
1 E (*It started as a simple business idea.*)
2 B (*the economic recession of 2008 was an excellent opportunity*)
3 C (*a growing, $800-million annual industry*)
4 A (*exploiting the growing power of social media … to create a buzz around the brand*)
5 D (*Branding and a catchy name are very important*)
6 F (*There is definitely an important social aspect to this. It may be takeaway food, but it's a shared experience*)

4
a trend (n) = a fashion or direction
b recession (n) = a period of (economic) decrease c set up (v) = to establish
d upmarket (adj) = high quality and more expensive e passing (adj) fashion (n) = something which is popular for only a short time
f loyal (adj) = faithful
g buzz (n) = excitement and activity
h catchy (adj) = easy to remember

5
2 The writer thinks this is strange.
3 He thinks this is surprising.
4 He thinks this is a real achievement.
5 He's sure that this is true.
6 He doesn't want us to forget this point.

6
Positive: the author thinks they have started a big new trend and that it's the social nature of eating in this way that has made the business such a success.
Students' own answers

8 Example answers
Ideas include adapting the railway carriage to be a restaurant, an internet café, holiday accommodation, a small cinema, a party or event venue, a shop, a library, a training centre, a central store room for community-owned tools and equipment to loan.

12d The bottom line

1
Students' own answers

2
Students' own answers
It seems like good advice – the best negotiators never
reveal their hand.

3
1 the length of the lease / how long the lease is
2 sign a ten-year lease, but with a get-out clause after, say, six years
3 The woman decides to call her business partner (to see what he thinks).
4 The woman (really) wants to agree the lease; the estate agent isn't so bothered *or* the woman wants to agree the lease more than the estate agent.

4
1 the length of
2 negotiate that
3 young business
4 big commitment
5 move
6 main concern
7 so low
8 leave it
9 feel right

5
Say what the important thing is: *A key thing for us is … ,*
Be direct and clear: *Let's face it, …* ; *To tell you the truth, …* ; *If I were in your shoes, …* ; *At the end of the day, …*
Talk about an obstacle to the agreement: *Isn't there some way around that?*
Ask the other person to see your side: *I was hoping we could …* ; *If you look at it from our point of view, …* ; *Do you think (your client) would be willing to …* ; *I'm sure you'll appreciate that …*
The phrases *Not that I can think of* and *What did you have in mind?* don't clearly fit these categories. Both are direct and clear. *What did you have in mind?* (= What do you intend to do? *or* What is your idea?) is being used to talk about an obstacle.

6 Example answer
The letting agent has been clear, direct and professional throughout, and has politely put pressure on the woman to agree.
The woman has tried hard to negotiate and get the letting agent to see her view but, in the end, has given in and agreed to call her partner. Perhaps she could have been firmer, and walked away, or tried to show less enthusiasm.
However, in that case she may have just lost the lease.

12e Get to the point

1
1 to improve public speaking techniques; yes, it was successful (as an introduction)
2 It concentrated on drama techniques rather than how to structure a talk.

2
1 a public speaking course (first, opening paragraph)
2 LeGard School in Paris (first paragraph)
3 a great experience (start of second paragraph)
4 concentrated on voice control, breathing, posture and movement (second paragraph)
5 improved confidence (end of second paragraph)
6 how to write a speech (third, concluding paragraph)
7 strongly recommended as an introduction to public speaking (third, concluding paragraph)

3a
1 As requested
2 Overall
3 specifically
4 Initially
5 Consequently
6 To sum up

3b
1 Overall / To sum up
2 As requested; specifically
3 Consequently
4 Initially

12f The Farmery

1 Example answer
It's something to do with gardening or growing vegetables in a different way.

2b
1 d 2 b 3 e 4 a 5 c

3
All of the things are seen in the video apart from shops (although we see an artist's representation of an area where people can buy produce) and a street market.
Main points of the business idea:
Creating an urban farming market / To grow and sell on the same site
Customers can see the food growing, cut their own purchases, buy food from the area they live in Changes the way people look at and buy food

4
1 transported
2 lose
3 consolidate
4 grow
5 sell
6 hang
7 use

5
1 a new experience, a story, an intimate connection with food
2 to every city in America, first regionally then nationally
3 middle-class and also lower-income urban markets
4 proud (that food is grown in their area)
5 that quality is more important than quantity
6 charmed (like visiting Willy Wonka's factory)

6a
1 c 2 a 3 a 4 b 5 b 6 a

6b Example answers
1 I want to pursue a career in *farming* because *I love working outdoors*.
2 *Robotics* is a very complex subject.
3 I'm on a mission to *change the world / persuade people to give up eating meat*.

7
Students' own ideas

8 Example answers

Ideas for making it interesting include:
having an interesting exhibit connected with the shop (e.g. a display of old chocolate advertisements or a museum of shoes through the ages)
allowing customers to visit the place where you make the product (e.g. a viewing area so they can see people putting bikes together or pouring chocolate into moulds)
having guided tours of your whole manufacturing and retail plant
making the shop area look interesting (e.g. make the shop front look like a cake)
letting customers choose the product as it's being made or be involved in the process

Unit 12 Review

1
1 than just how
2 to have our car repaired
3 Some communities have even set up
4 have got a roofer to fix
5 might even ask for
6 that is just human nature
7 getting others to help
8 The only thing it doesn't do

2
saves money; builds social connections; reduces waste

4 Example answers
1 fit a carpet
2 fix a tap
3 tile the bathroom
4 do the garden
5 assemble a wardrobe
6 put up some bookshelves

5
1 save
2 owe
3 earnings
4 life
5 loan

6 Example answers
A **debt** is an amount of money that you owe someone, or for example, the bank.
The income gap is the difference between the amount of money that the rich and poor people have in a society.
Someone's **standard of living** is the amount of money, comfort and material goods that are available to that person.

7
1 c 2 a 3 d 4 b